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Post-War Program

THE CAVALRY SCHOOL

BY MAJ. GEN. I. D. WHITE, USA
Commandant, The Cavalry School

SINCE the Nation began girding itself for World War II in 1940, The Cavalry School at Fort Riley has been training officers and men who have since proved themselves on the far-flung battlefields, many of them eventually returning to the school to give others the benefit of their combat experiences. Typical of the speed with which The Cavalry School swung into action is the record of The Cavalry School OCS



GENERAL WHITE

which graduated 362 officers in 1940 as compared to 65 officers the preceding year. Since 1940 a total of 3,427 officer candidates have earned the coveted gold bars at the school. In addition, 5,633 officers and 12,614 enlisted men have successfully completed one of the many specialists courses since January, 1940, as compared to 2,140 officers and 1,548 enlisted men during the previous 20-year period.

World War II saw Cavalry engaged in the various types of combat in all theaters. As a rule it spearheaded the advance and cleared the way for armored and infantry divisions. The 1st Cavalry Division participated in the southwest Pacific campaigns from the Admiralties on to Tokyo. Its operations were outstanding and it was first in Leyte, Manila and Tokyo. In all, 271 squadrons and troops were engaged in combat. Cavalry missions were broadened as necessity demanded and as a result cavalry attacked, defended, seized terrain, and did whatever was demanded, in addition to reconnaissance and security.

The Cavalry School was established as such 19 Sept. 1919, but the history of the school actually dates back to 1892 when, at the suggestion of General Philip Sheridan, The Cavalry and Light Artillery School was activated at Fort Riley. In 1907 the school expanded and was redesignated The Mounted Service School and in 1919 The Cavalry School was officially designated as such.

Since that time it has enjoyed a steady growth in both size and scope of training, reaching its peak during the period of training personnel for the Cavalry units which fought on every front throughout World War II.

Besides training U. S. Army personnel, The Cavalry School has contributed to the vital Pan-American solidarity by training a total of 37 Central and South American army officers, representing practically every country in that part of the hemisphere. The school also graduated five officers of the Chinese Army.

At the present time, approximately 335

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Lt. Gen. Barney M. Giles, commanding general Strategic Air Forces, left, presents the Air Medal to Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., commanding general Army Forces Mid-Pacific, in recognition of his participation in numerous long-distance flights over water under extremely hazardous conditions. General Richardson's Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. Clark L. Ruffner, also was similarly honored.



Service Pay Study

Despite the fact that President Truman this week vetoed the Rescission Bill carrying Congress' mandate for a joint service study on pay and allowances, the War and Navy Departments have decided to carry forward their studies and submit recommendations to the House and Senate just as though the act had become law.

The President's veto was based solely on the measure's provision for the transfer of the U. S. Employment Service to the States and made no reference to the pay study. As a matter of fact Mr. Truman pointed out in his veto message that because of the one feature objectionable to him he was "obliged to withhold my approval of some very excellent legislation."

The provision requiring the Department to submit pay recommendations set a deadline of 3 Jan., for the study to be sent to Congress. Inasmuch as this required the Departments to make a rush study and a quick compilation of recommendations, it is now likely that further consideration will be given to the matter with a view to delaying the submission of recommendations until after the reconvening of Congress on 14 Jan.

The board headed by Lt. Gen. Wade H. Haislip has completed its compilation of data and preliminary recommendations for the consideration of the Secretaries, who are, in turn giving detailed study to the proposals. It is understood that the board recommended a straight percentage increase in service pay similar to the 33½ per cent increase in industrial wages suggested in many official quarters.

In the matter of additional pay for flight duty, glider duty, submarine service, etc., the Board, it is understood, submitted detailed analyses to the Secretaries together with alternate plans, but that final determination as to the form these recommendations will take awaits decision of the Secretaries themselves.

All Officers who are returning to the United States from the European Theater for a period of temporary duty for rest and recuperation will be required, prior to departure, to sign a statement that they will not seek assignment within the United States.

Enlisted Retirements

An amendment extending to the enlisted personnel of the Army the same provisions for 16- and 20-year retirements as are proposed for the Navy was included in the Navy bill (S. 1439) when it was passed by the House in the closing days of the first session of Congress.

The amendments were offered by Representative Sparkman, of Ala., a member of the House Military Committee, who merely pointed out that "their effect is simply to extend to the enlisted personnel of the Army exactly the same benefits as contained in the original bill for the Navy."

Representative Vinson, of Ga., chairman of the House Naval Committee, who was in charge of the bill, accepted the amendments without debate, and the House passed the measure with the Army benefits included.

The bill must now go back to the Senate for concurrence or disagreement with the amendments.

The principal provisions applicable to Army personnel under Mr. Sparkman's amendment are:

(1) Enlisted men who have been on active duty as members of the Regular Army during the period from 1 June 1945 to a date four months after the approval of the Act, may after completion of from 16 to 20 years' service, transfer to the Enlisted Reserves with retirement pay of one-third of their average annual base pay plus longevity received during the last 6 months of active duty. To this would be added 10 per cent if the soldier has been credited with extraordinary heroism in line of duty.

(2) After enlisted service ranging from 20 to 29 years, transfer to the Enlisted Reserve would be possible with retirement pay at the rate of 2½ per cent of base pay, including longevity, times years of active service up to 29. This amount would be increased by 10 per cent for a record of extraordinary heroism OR for character and efficiency measuring to standards to be set by the Secretary of War. The total retirement pay could not, however, exceed 75 per cent of the average enlisted pay received

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Merger Plans Include Personnel & Promotion

(Following is the first of a series in which the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will review and analyze the various significant features of President Truman's recommendations for unification of the Services.)

Aside from the over-all effect of a merger upon the forces of National Defense, probably the most interesting phase of President Truman's plan for unification of the Army Forces is his proposal to eliminate the differences in personnel policies between the Army and Navy.

This and other phases of the President's merger message are being given close study during the holidays by a special subcommittee of the Senate Military Committee with a view to formulating a bill carrying out the President's ideas. The committee plans to bring the new bill up shortly after the new session opens.

The new merger subcommittee is composed of Senators Thomas, Hill, and Austin. They are having constant conferences with Rear Adm. Arthur W. Radford, USN, and Maj. Gen. Lauris Norstad, an Air Force officer.

Listing it with his "most important reasons for combining the two existing departments," the President explained his personnel plans as follows:

"We should have consistent and equitable personnel policies. There have been differences in personnel policies between the Army and Navy during the war. They began with competitive recruitment for certain types of persons, and continued in almost every phase of personnel administration. In rates of promotion, in ways of selecting officers, in the utilization of reserve officers, in awards and decorations, in allowances and in point systems for discharge, the two Services have followed different policies. This inconsistency is highly undesirable. It will be reduced to a minimum under a unified organization."

Further emphasizing his determination in this matter, the President vetoed a bill, which the Senate and House had enacted with the backing and approval of the Navy Department, to give chiefs of naval bureaus the rank of vice admiral and assistant chiefs the rank of rear admirals. In returning the measure to the House, President Truman said that it was "piecemeal" legislation, that it applied only to the bureaus of the Navy Department and did not take into consideration the matter of similar rank and benefits for comparable assignments in other Services.

By this veto the President made it clear that legislation improving rank, pay, or retirement benefits for one service will not be approved; and that he expects to have unified personnel policies under the merger plan.

The difficulties inherent in such a plan loom very large in the eyes of those concerned with personnel policies of the Services.

The Army for many years has operated on policies based rather rigidly on seniority and length of service. It had no forced attrition except that carried in Class B legislation which was designed to rid the Service of inept officers, but actually resulted in very few separations. In operating on straight seniority and length of

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Service Merger

Philadelphia *Record*—"Whether Truman's is the best plan possible, nobody can know. Basic changes always have disadvantages as well as advantages. We hope that Congress, in acting upon it, will match the President's courage and deep sincerity of leadership."

Washington *Star*—"All in all, the question to be decided by Congress is not, therefore, whether there shall be 'unification' of the armed forces, but whether unification shall take the form advocated by the President and the Army or that suggested by the Navy."

New York *Times*—"It follows generally what a committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff found to be the prevailing sentiment a year ago (while the war was still in progress) among Army and Navy commanders in the field, among them Generals Eisenhower and MacArthur, and Admirals Nimitz and Halsey."

Mark S. Watson, Baltimore *Sun*—"Influential as

is the President's support on any matter of legislation, and impressive as are his arguments in this case, immediate merger of the services is by no means assured, and this was made apparent by several developments before the message had cooled."

Washington *Post*—"The scheme offered by the President is of necessity sketchy. But it profits, in our opinion, from the bitter debate that the country is witnessing."

David Lawrence, syndicated column—"The proposal for a single department of defense will not pass in Congress because it means that the Navy would be scuttled and the American people are not going to weaken their first line of defense."

Arthur Krock, New York *Times*—"What Congress will do with the President's general proposal or of the organizing details of which he has drawn the 'broad lines' cannot yet enter the zone of prophecy. But there was fairly general agreement that Mr. Tru-

man had made a strong case and had not overlooked some sugar for the Navy's bitter pill."

New York *Herald Tribune*—"The President's answer, we think, is unwise; we doubt that Congress will accept it or that the Army, Navy and Air Force, however loyally they might bow to the mandate, would be able to turn such external bonds into the genuine union which is its aim."

Washington *Times Herald*—"Maybe we'd better go slow on this proposed single command, and be 100 per cent sure we're right before we adopt it."

Philadelphia *Inquirer*—"It is a good thing for the Nation that its Chief Executive has taken such an unequivocal position."

New York *Sun*—"It is to be hoped that what will be said in Congress as a result of this message will be more objective and more instructive, more deliberate and searching than the services contributed."

Pearl Harbor Inquiry

BY MARK S. WATSON

When the congressional committee's inquiry into Pearl Harbor resumes on 31 Dec. it presumably will be with navy witnesses continuing to present the views vigorously expressed just before the Christmas week recess by Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner, who was chief of naval intelligence in 1941. In all probability Admiral Harold L. Stark, at that time Chief of Naval Operations, will be the next witness, and it is possible he will be followed shortly by Admiral Kimmel and General Short themselves, if the latter recovers promptly from his recent confining illness.

The inquiry, in other words, seems to be speeding up somewhat in its progress toward the main issues. If it really does proceed with less fumbling and waste of time it will be largely due to public expressions of impatience over the wandering, repetitious and sometimes offensive questioning by a few of the committee members. One such manifestation was the decision by William D. Mitchell, chief counsel for the committee, and his entire staff, to withdraw from the case next week, owing to unnecessary protraction of the questioning and extension of the expected field of inquiry. Another manifestation was the newspapers' sharp criticism of those committee members whose seven-day examination of General Marshall, in particular, was regarded as passing the bounds of good sense and of consideration due that distinguished soldier. It had become apparent that tedious and unproductive questioning was neither helping the serious and laudable purposes of the inquiry nor advancing the political hopes of the questioners.

From whichever cause—or possibly because of a simple desire to clear out before Christmas—the examination of Admiral Turner, important as were his views, was not overextended. His views were stated with the firmness and clarity of which that veteran commander of amphibious forces is capable—particularly his reminder to a persistent questioner that the fleet was assigned to the mid-Pacific not primarily for its own security (which would have been better assured in, say, the Mississippi delta) but in order to do some fighting if necessary.

He expressed the unshakeable belief that Admiral Stark's 27 Nov. warning to Admiral Kimmel was an order for deployment, and should have been followed by sending the fleet to sea, by the operation of both aerial and surface patrols, and by the preparation of heavy units for action. To those ends no further direction from Washington, he felt, was called for, and any specific instructions, after the 27 Nov. order, about how the fleet was to be deployed would have been bad military practice. Reminded that further patrol instructions had in fact been sent to Admiral Hart (commanding the Asiatic Fleet) the witness said this was done at the request of the British, who were particularly desirous of information about Japanese movements in the South China Sea; Admiral Turner himself had not believed that Admiral Hart needed any such advice, in view of what the 27 Nov. warning told him.

From this witness has come the most forthright declaration that a heavy raid on Pearl Harbor was recognizable long

in advance as a possibility. His conviction of this apparently was stronger than even the committee counsel had expected it to be, for Admiral Turner asked, by questions from different approaches, to make this perfectly clear, and he did so. His observation after 25 Nov. had been of a sharp drop in the Japanese fleet's radio traffic, and his assumptions were that

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Awards and Decorations

Medal of Honor

*Pfc. Manuel Perez, Jr., Inf. Eleven of twelve Japanese pill boxes which blocked the way of his company having been destroyed, with Pfc. Perez accountable for five, he climbed on top of the remaining pillbox and opened fire on the snipers protecting the strongpoint. Despite heavy fire he killed three of the snipers.

*1st Lt. Bernard J. Ray, Inf. Heroically turned himself into a human explosive charge thus enabling his company of the Fourth Infantry to continue its attack.

*1st Lt. James E. Robinson, Jr., FA. Rallied and led a commanderless infantry company through two attacks in the second of which he was mortally wounded.

*S/Sgt. Robert H. Dietz, Inf. Singlehandedly wiped out the German defenders of two bridges holding up advance of an American armored column, and was killed by a burst of enemy rifle fire as he stood up to signal that the way was clear.

*Cpl. Edward G. Wilkin, Inf. Singlehandedly knocked out six enemy pillboxes, killed at least nine Germans, wounded 13 and aided in the capture of 14 others.

*Pfc. William J. Grablitz, Cav. Left his place of safety behind a tank, in Manila, P. I., and absorbed deliberately a hail of enemy bullets and thus saved the life of his troop commander.

*Pfc. David M. Gonzales, Inf. Gave his life to save five of his comrades on Luzon, P. I.

*Pfc. Joseph J. Cicchetti, Inf. At the cost of his life led a litter bearer team that rescued 14 wounded men in the face of intense Japanese fire near Manila.

*Pfc. Stuart S. Stryker, Inf. Rallied and spearheaded a platoon in an attack on a German command post which had stalled the 17th Airborne Division's attack north of Wesel, Germany.

Distinguished Service Medal

Rear Adm. Edward J. Foy, USN, Deputy Commandant, Army and Navy Staff College. (Decorated by the Army).

Brig. Gen. Reini P. Hueper, FD, Asst. Chief of Finance.

Rear Adm. E. J. Foy, USN; Lt. Col. A. H. Raskin, AUS; Capt. Sue S. Dauser, (NC), USN-Ret.

Legion of Merit

Col. Donald T. Nelson, FD; Col. H. W. H. Burrows, FD; Col. John C. Mechem, FD; Col. E. M. Foster, GSC; Col. T. M. Belshe, AAF; Col. J. N. Douglas, AAF; Col. W. S. Fitch, AAF; Maj. G. B. Falkenau, QMC; Lt. Comdr. R. C. Osborn, USNR.

Commo. R. P. Glass, USN.
Commo. J. M. Higgins, USN.
Col. A. E. McKenney, GSC.
Col. E. W. Billick, MC.
Lt. Col. C. A. Shaunesey, Jr., QMC.
Brig. Gen. A. D. Smith, USA, (OLC).
Col. J. E. Briggs, AAF, (OLC).
Col. C. A. Horn, AAF, (OLC).
Col. H. M. Bailey, AAF.
Col. J. F. Bailey, AAF.
Col. T. L. Boyd, AAF.
Col. B. H. Brinton, AAF.
Col. R. J. Browne, AAF.
Col. C. E. Combs, AAF.
Col. L. H. Dawson, AAF.
Col. H. L. Donight, AAF.
Col. Rudolph Fink, AAF.
Col. L. Gallagher, MC.
Col. G. E. Laffors, AAF.
Col. H. R. Maddux, AAF.
Col. L. G. Mulzer, AAF.
Col. A. B. Nicholson, CAC.

Col. J. H. Price, AAF.
Lt. Col. R. G. Elbert, AAF.
Lt. Col. M. C. Murphy, AAF.
Lt. Col. B. B. Price, AAF.
Lt. Col. Harper Woodward, AAF.
*Capt. R. B. Amacker, Jr., AAF.
*Capt. R. H. Cuyler, AAF.
Capt. John Page, AAF.
Capt. A. S. Fisher, AAF.
Col. Samuel Becker, Ord.
Col. H. B. Brown, Cav.
Col. J. P. Buehler, CE.
Col. V. H. Connor, FA.
Col. E. S. Ehlen, QMC.
Col. N. E. Fiske, Cav.
Col. E. B. Gallant, GSC.
Col. R. B. Gear, CE.
Col. J. B. Grier, GSC.
Col. C. M. Hallam, FA.
Col. J. P. Harris, Ord.
Col. L. S. Hitchcock, GSC.
Col. P. P. Lowry, JAC.
Col. Sam Maddux, Jr., GSC.
Col. F. A. McMahon, Ord.
Col. L. J. Moret, IGD.
Col. C. G. Richmond, MP.
Col. C. P. Smith, GSC.
Col. E. H. Snodgrass, JAGD.
Col. L. C. Strong, GSC.
Col. J. F. Watson, JAGD.
Lt. Comdr. A. C. Wolfe, USNR.

Letter of Commendation

Rear Adm. A. C. McFall, USN, Services as Chief of Naval Air Operational Training with headquarters at Jacksonville, Fla., from August 1943 to February 1945.

Capt. W. N. Lyon, USNR, Services in the initial organization of civilian liaison and in the fulfillment of the mission in that office.

*Posthumous Award.

Army Reorganization

Regardless of what decision Congress will make on the merger of the Services, major changes in the organization of the Army and the War Department are in the offing.

The Board formerly headed by the late Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, and now operating under the leadership of Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson, has made numerous far-reaching recommendations, some of which will be followed and some rejected, but all are so drawn that they can be put into operation whether or not the merger is made effective. This being the case, it also follows that the separation of the Air Forces must be considered as an accepted development. In fact, the Department has gone on record before the Senate Military Committee as favoring the setting up of the Air component as a separate and co-equal organization with the Army and the Navy.

The executive order of March 1942 setting up the Army Air Forces, the Army Ground Forces, and the Army Service Forces, is based on Title I, First War Powers, Act of 1941. Its authority, therefore, only lasts for the duration and six months, unless earlier revoked by Congress or the President. There will have to be special legislation to prevent the Air Force from reverting to its former status as the Air Corps. That this will be done regardless of the fate of the merger bill, is generally accepted.

There is a likelihood that the President and the War Department, and also the Navy Department, may utilize the recently enacted Governmental Reorganization Bill, to achieve rearrangements within the Departments. The bill does not permit creation of new or abolition of old departments, but it does give the President rather wide reorganization authority otherwise. To act under this mea-

sure, President Truman has directed Director of the Budget Smith to compile recommendations for him, and Mr. Smith has requested the War and Navy Departments to have their recommendations to him by the middle of January.

Merger and Personnel

(Continued from First Page)

service the Army had no form of promotion by selection except above the grade of colonel. Brigadier and major generals were selected by the President from "eligible lists" compiled annually by a board of general officers.

The Navy, on the other hand, has placed great reliance on forced attrition to produce vacancies and on promotion by selection. Boards of officers sat from time to time to select officers for promotion all along the line (except from ensign to lieutenant junior grade). Officers who failed of selection after stated lengths of time were forcibly retired with lower rates of pay than given for physical or age retirements. The Navy is now instituting under a new law passed by both Houses but awaiting Senate action on House amendments, a temporary system of "selection out," under which boards of officers would select officers in the various grades for involuntary retirement.

The Marine Corps and Coast Guard operate on similar systems of forced retirement and selection up.

The Air Force up to this time has, of course, operated on the Army's system of promotion by seniority and length of service. It has special laws for faster temporary promotion during peace time to provide officers for the higher grades necessitated by the rapid expansion of the air arm. What it will do if made independent has not been intimated.

Service officers and members of the various service committees in Congress can not foresee at this stage how these highly divergent systems can be brought together without creating discontent both in the commissioned rank and in the high command. The Army has always steered clear of forced attrition to create vacancies, although it would like to have an effective system of forced attrition to relieve inefficient officers. The Navy, on the other hand, has adhered traditionally to the more rapid system of selection, although it has created unrest and given rise to charges of favoritism and cliques.

One solution, if a compromise must be reached, might be in a combination of selection and length of service under which all qualified officers would be promoted on stated lengths of service but in addition permitting the more rapid promotion of officers rated as outstanding. It is certain, however, that any hearings designed to achieve a unified personnel system would be long drawn out and heated.

Adm. Sprague to BuPers

The Navy this week announced the appointment of Rear Adm. Thomas L. Sprague as assistant chief of naval personnel to succeed Adm. William M. Fechteler.

Amphibious Commander

The Navy has assigned Vice Adm. Barbey, commander of the 7th fleet's Pacific amphibious forces, to command all naval amphibious forces in the Atlantic.

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79th Congress Legislation

A resume of legislation passed by both houses of the 79th Congress and enacted into law during its first session, just concluded, reveals that in spite of many important bills having been put through by it, much vital legislation awaits action during the second session, which is slated to open 14 Jan.

Awaiting action by the Senate, because of late amendments added by the House in passing them, are two bills—to stimulate enlistments in the Army and Navy, and to provide for involuntary retirement of Navy personnel.

Calling for early action will be bills passed by one of the branches of Congress, to determine the post-war strength of the Navy and Marine Corps; bills on which there have been extended hearings; the disposal of naval vessels and facilities; to provide for scientific research; and to authorize the settlement of estates of deceased officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard without court administration.

Other legislation calling for completion by one branch of Congress include bills having to do with the decentralization of naval courts-martial; pay for accumulated leave; authorization for the President to appoint certain permanent brigadier and major generals; and to provide permanent rank of general or fleet admiral for certain officers.

Awaiting the signature of the President are the new G.I. bill; the legislation providing for a Dental Division in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy; and the bill that provides for the increase to 25,000 of the officer strength of the Army.

The only service bills disapproved by the President have been the so-called double-time legislation; the bill that called for the grades of rear admiral and vice admiral for bureau chiefs in the Navy; and the Recission Bill, which provided for the reduction of certain appropriations and authorizations available for the fiscal year 1946, including those related to the Army and Navy.

Important bills enacted during the year have been those providing for housing for service personnel on a rental basis without loss of rental allowances; authorizing a top figure of 24,000 in the NROTC; raising the age limit, temporarily, for entrance to West Point and Annapolis; the establishing of the rank of general in the Marine Corps, and of admiral in the Coast Guard; and authorizing additional cadets at West Point and Annapolis from among the sons of persons awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, or of sons of personnel of war-deceased connection.

Outstanding among enacted bills was the one extending to 15 May 1946 the operation of the Selective Service and Training Law.

Among other important bills were those having to do with providing for enlistment or re-enlistment up to peacetime strength in the Army; for combat pay for certain members of the Medical Corps of the Army; to stimulate voluntary enlistment in the Army and Navy; and to protect the retirement rights of personnel of the armed forces who were inducted from civilian jobs.

The continuing investigation of the Pearl Harbor happening was made possible by the enactment of the law extending the statute of limitations.

Affecting, and of interest to, various groups of personnel was the enacting of laws providing for increase of active duty pay and of disability retirement pay of members of the Navy Nurse Corps; credit for war service to members of the ROTC and NROTC; the right of command within the Army Dental Corps of officers of that corps; the reduction in grade of officers of the Army holding the temporary grades of major general or higher; and the furloughing of certain officers of the Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

Of superior interest to personnel of the services was the passage of the Income Tax law for 1946, which contained revised provisions favorable to all on active duty. Of consequence also was the enactment of the law extending for 3 years the 5-year level premium term-insurance.

Early action on pending bills is expected in order to have the decks cleared for appropriation bills scheduled for con-

sideration during the early part of the second session of this Congress.

Gen. Lutes Heads ASF

Lt. Gen. LeRoy Lutes has been appointed to succeed General Brehon Somervell 1 Jan. as commanding general of the Army Service Forces.

General Lutes served as Director of Plans and Operations, ASF, from March, 1942, until April, 1945, when he became Chief of Staff and Deputy Commanding General at ASF Headquarters.

In announcing the change 26 Dec. Secretary of War Patterson said:

"It is with extreme regret that I announce the retirement of General Somervell as Commanding General, Army Service Forces. In organizing and directing the worldwide supply lines on which our troops depended for their offensive power, General Somervell performed a service without parallel in military history. He was completely dedicated to the task of winning the war in the shortest possible time and with the smallest cost in American lives, and the energy and ability he applied to his task contributed in great measure to the force of our attack and the speed of our victory. My own work in the field of procurement would have been impossible of accomplishment without his help and counsel. He has been an inspiration to all who worked with him. He will be sorely missed, but he has earned his relief. He carries with him the eternal gratitude of the Army he served so unselfishly and so well."

"The War Department, however, is fortunate in having a man on the spot qualified to step into the job as commander of the Army Service Forces. Lieutenant General LeRoy Lutes, the new Commanding General, will take the tremendous task ahead of him in stride. He has the vision, experience, training and know-how required to manage this important branch of the Army."

General Lutes was born in Cairo, Ill., 4 Oct., 1890. His first military service was in the original Coast Artillery regiment of the Washington National Guard in the Puget Sound area in 1906. Later he attended the Westworth Military Academy, accepting a commission as second lieutenant of Infantry in the Illinois National Guard, 3 Mar., 1914, and being promoted to captain the same year. He served in that capacity in the Federal Service from 29 June, 1916, to 3 Mar., 1917.

Following his National Guard service he accepted a commission in the Regular Army as a second lieutenant of Infantry, serving at various posts in the United States and in the Panama Canal Zone. In World War II General Lutes served in six of the combat zones of the various theaters. On his first trip to the British Isles in 1942 he initiated plans to assure that adequate supply support would be available for American forces soon to be based in the United Kingdom. Later the same year he covered thousands of miles in the South and Southwest Pacific coordinating supply and logistical operations in support of Army and Navy plans. Prior to the invasion of Western France, General Lutes was called to General Eisenhower's headquarters to investigate and advise on the plans for supply and logistical support of the cross-channel assault.

General Lutes holds the Distinguished Service Medal, awarded for his service as Director of Operations and Director of Plans and Operations and as Chief of Staff and Deputy to the commanding general of the ASF.

General Somervell, whose retirement was announced last week, was born in Little Rock, Ark., 9 May, 1892. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy from that state in 1910 and upon graduation in 1914 was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers.

After recruiting and organizing the 5th Reserve Engineers (later designated the 15th Engineers, Railway) until 1917, General Somervell sailed for England and France with that organization, serving as Adjutant. Serving throughout World War II, he remained with the Army of Occupation of Germany as Assistant Chief of Staff, Supply Division. He was appointed commanding general of the Services of Supply 24 Mar., 1942, that organization being redesignated the Army Service Forces in 1943.

General Somervell holds the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster.

Frans Strasser was hanged 10 Dec. at Landsberg Prison for the murder of two American airmen last December.

New Air Force Group

Creation of a new national organization designed to preserve and foster the fellowship of members of the World War I and World War II Air Force, has been announced by the Army Air Forces.

To be known as the Air Forces Association, the new group will be under the supervision of Col. Willis S. Fitch, executive director of the Air Force Reserve. A further announcement will be advanced soon to report the names of the temporary offices and directors of the association.

AAF Motion Pictures

The Army Air Forces Motion Picture Unit located at the Hal Roach Studio, Culver City, Calif., will be transferred to Lowry Field, Denver, Colo., about 1 Jan. 1946.

Lowry Field is the site of the AAF Photographic School and is a permanent AAF installation. The Motion Picture Unit will be reorganized into a compact peacetime production unit under the jurisdiction of the AAF Training Command.

Army Commissions

Passed in the closing days of Congress, the bill (H. R. 4587) authorizing the increase of the commissioned strength of the Regular Army to 25,000 now awaits only the signature of President Truman before becoming law.

The War Department already has promulgated the procedure under which applications for permanent commissions in the Regular Army will be received and the method by which applicants will be rated. These were contained in Circular 366, the full text of which was published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL 15 Dec.

Officers of the Reserve, National Guard, and Army of the United States are eligible.

After the Senate had passed the bill Senator Chan Gurney read a letter he had received from Col. T. G. Graff, Air-Res., Acting President of the Air Corps Reserve Officers' Association and former commander of the 376th Heavy Bombardment Group in the European Theater of Operations. Colonel Graff strongly opposed the enactment of the bill, declaring that they are "obviously discriminatory against Reserve Officer Personnel."

Colonel Graff declared that the bill should be amended to include the commissioning of Reserve officers in all the grades, including General officer grades. "They should rank," he said, "with, but below, Regular Army personnel of equal grade and active service." Continuing, he said:

"The bill appears to the undersigned to have been devised, not for the purpose of benefiting the country, but for the express purpose of taking into the Regular Establishment a sufficient number of officers in lower grades from present Reserve personnel to support the present Regular Army personnel, most of whom are West Point officers in inflated higher grades than their length of service should normally justify in the postwar Army, thereby precluding the necessity of reducing the present Regular Army personnel of the permanent establishment more than one grade, if any."

After presenting Colonel Graff's letter,

	Major Generals	Brigadier Generals	Colonels	Lieutenant Colonels	Majors	Captains	First Lieutenants	Second Lieutenants	Total
General officers	11	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Infantry	184	1,099	348	436	851	608	3,526
Cavalry	88	283	101	99	184	44	794
Field Artillery	113	493	226	273	463	282	1,550
Coast Artillery	86	290	122	174	384	169	1,301
Corps of Engineers	55	167	108	144	338	261	1,068
Air Corps	34	344	244	453	1,253	890	3,128
Signal Corps	14	101	34	33	121	82	386
Quartermaster Corps	27	295	49	35	103	11	528
Ordnance Department	45	121	44	70	48	30	358
Finance Department	4	77	15	13	7	1	117
Adjutant General's Department	14	50	12	4	...	...	80
Judge Advocate General's Department	1	48	7	42	...	...	98
Chemical Warfare Service	14	38	11	16	...	...	79
Philippine Scouts	2	15	5	2	...	...	24
Total	11	33	676	3,397	1,321	1,793	3,768	2,295	13,204
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps	300	32	287	600	36	...	1,225
Dental Corps	85	9	21	147	...	...	262
Veterinary Corps	62	6	14	32	...	...	114
Pharmacy Corps	2	2	18	21	10	14	67
Total	449	49	310	800	46	14	1,608
Chaplains	29	3	18	69	...	...	119
Professors, U. S. Military Academy	6	3	...	...	...	...	9
Total	35	6	18	69	...	...	128
Aggregate	11	33	1,100	3,452	1,649	2,662	3,814	2,309	15,000

NOTE: Includes missing in action, captured, and interned. Does not include retired officers on active duty.

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Senator Gurney read the Senate a letter he had received from Brig. Gen. Miles Reber, GSC, Deputy Chief, Legislative and Liaison Division, War Department, in which he denied that the bill was designed to give present members of the Regular Army any advantage of the persons proposed to be appointed thereunder in the permanent military establishment. In his letter, General Reber said:

"Colonel Graff inquires if persons who are appointed to permanent grades under these measures would thereafter retain their higher temporary grades, and suggests that the bills be clarified in this connection. Such persons will be allowed to retain their higher temporary grades as long as other officers of the Regular Army are permitted to hold higher temporary grades. You may be assured that all Regular Army officers, including those appointed pursuant to the provisions of these bills, will receive equal treatment when reductions of temporary grades are effected. Sufficient legal authority now exists for this purpose, and it is believed that the suggested amendment to the bills is unnecessary and inadvisable."

"It is further stated by Colonel Graff that no consideration is given in the bills to the length of active service performed by Reserve officers prior to 7 Dec. 1945. The purpose of these bills is to provide for the appointment in the Regular Army of persons who have served honorably as commissioned officers in the Army of the United States during the present war. Should credit be granted for any service other than war service, it would be necessary to count all active service performed by civilian component officers prior to the date of appointment. Many members of the present officers' corps of the Regular Army have performed active duty during peacetime as Reserve and National Guard officers but have received no credit for promotion purposes for such service. These bills would make no change in the present organization of the Regular Army and it would be unfair to allow this credit only to the newly integrated officer. It is believed that any such adjustments within the Regular Army structure should be the subject of separate legislation."

"The additional officers to be integrated into the Regular Army will be selected on a standardized competitive basis. It is believed that this system will result in the selection of the most qualified officers. Those temporary officers who have had outstanding combat records and efficiency ratings will necessarily have the better opportunity for selection under this system."

"Too Many Colonels"

Also during the discussion of the bill, Senator Johnson of Colorado called the attention of the members to statistics showing that the Regular Army has more lieutenant colonels and colonels than it has second lieutenants.

"I do not care to make any fight on this particular measure," Senator Johnson said, "but I wish to serve notice on the Senate, the Army, and everyone else concerned that we must proceed along sensible lines in expanding the Army, and that we should not proceed to have an Army of Colonels."

He inserted a table in the record showing the number of Regular Army officers on the active list as of 13 Oct. 1945, by permanent arm and service and permanent grade as follows:

RA Promotion Status

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) and Promotions on the Non-Promotion List since 14 December 1945

Promotion List
Last promotion to the grade of colonel—Shuey E. Wolfe, CAC, No. 120. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Joseph L. Phillips, Cav., No. 121.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—James H. Dickie, FD, No. 78.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Paul E. MacLaughlin, Inf., No. 197.

Last promotion to the grade of Captain—Harrison S. Markham, CWS, No. 288.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Grant Renne, Jr., CAC, No. 890.

Non-Promotion List
Maj. to Lt. Col.

Douglas Hall, 019362, PH C (temp. lt. col.).

Capt. to Maj.

CH Luther W. Evans, 019348, USA (temp. lt. col.).

Kenneth R. Hagen, 019620, MC (temp. lt. col.).

Robert W. Boal, 020058, MC (temp. col.).

Lewis W. Kirkman, 020066, MC (temp. col.).

1st Lt. to Capt.

Daniel H. Cahoon, 020949, MC (temp. capt.).

2nd Lt. to 1st Lt.

Maurice W. Hylden, 020960, PH C (temp. capt.).

Army Casualties

Following are the officers included in lists of Army casualties issued by the War Department this week.

In all cases the next of kin have previously been notified and have been kept informed directly by the War Department of any change in status.

DEAD—EUROPEAN REGIONS

2nd Lt. H. F. Hogan 1st Lt. J. C. Stapler, Jr.

Capt. R. K. Bills 1st Lt. J. E. Knight

1st Lt. T. A. Clark 1st Lt. M. Leinweber

1st Lt. H. G. Theobald 2nd Lt. J. D. Reid

2nd Lt. C. S. Walker 2nd Lt. W. D. Simons, III

1st Lt. J. H. Butler 2nd Lt. E. A. Downey, Jr.

2nd Lt. F. A. Stadnicki 1st Lt. R. E. McCarthy

1st Lt. T. L. Van Over 1st Lt. R. H. Somers

1st Lt. S. J. Ark 2nd Lt. H. A. Schoelerman

2nd Lt. J. V. Bartl 2nd Lt. J. E. Adams

1st Lt. W. M. Couch 1st Lt. P. A. Becker

2nd Lt. W. W. Kusterko 1st Lt. J. J. Carbine

1st Lt. R. C. Light 2nd Lt. S. Herrin

1st Lt. M. W. McEvilly 2nd Lt. S. R. Williams

2nd Lt. W. G. Mullen, Jr. 2nd Lt. J. A. Hurd

1st Lt. B. V. Brownlee 2nd Lt. A. L. Koblitiz

1st Lt. R. C. Berryman 1st Lt. M. R. O'Brien

2nd Lt. R. G. Barnes 1st Lt. A. Simmons

1st Lt. H. M. Mallory 2nd Lt. E. R. Petzold

2nd Lt. W. M. Bishop 2nd Lt. J. E. Baker

1st Lt. D. J. Teagle 2nd Lt. C. E. Komosinski

1st Lt. A. Budawel 2nd Lt. M. B. Murray

2nd Lt. H. J. Drumm 2nd Lt. G. R. Mims, Jr.

1st Lt. W. T. McLean, Jr. Lt. Col. L. V. Teeter

Capt. H. S. Sutphen

UNITED STATES ARMY

1st Lt. G. P. Appignani 2nd Lt. T. W. Snee
1st Lt. R. L. Brush 1st Lt. R. M. Dyer, Jr.
2nd Lt. L. R. Hankins 2nd Lt. R. F. Anderson
2nd Lt. R. E. Barrett 1st Lt. H. L. Kaykendall
2nd Lt. R. E. Thomas FO E. N. F. Burrows
1st Lt. H. Kolbert 1st Lt. E. L. Elfrason, Jr.
Maj. R. C. Kuns Lt. Col. H. J. Coyle
2nd Lt. R. B. Lewis
1st Lt. T. P. Daggett
2nd Lt. F. C. McGinty

Enlistment of Flying Officers

A number of AUS flying officers are interested in enlisting in the Regular Army under the provisions of Paragraph 10 b, War Department Circular 310, 6 Oct., 1945. In response to numerous requests from such officers we publish herewith several of the questions which we have received and the answers which have been given us by The Adjutant General.

Q. May former flying officers, upon enlistment in the first grade, have their pilot rating continued?

A. There are no provisions whereby an enlisted man, formerly an officer holding an aeronautical rating, may be rated while in an enlisted status, unless such enlisted man held the aeronautical rating, while in an enlisted status, prior to 7 Dec. 1941.

Q. If qualified for such duty will they be ordered to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights as pilots?

A. No individual, not holding a currently active aeronautical rating in the Air Corps will be ordered to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights as pilots. However, certain enlisted men's duties require that they be ordered to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights.

Q. Will they be eligible to fly the same type of aircraft as they were qualified to fly as officers?

A. Enlisted pilots holding a currently active aeronautical rating are qualified to fly Army aircraft.

Q. Will they be assigned to tactical units and placed on duty as pilots on full flying status?

A. There are very few enlisted men who hold or are eligible to hold an active aeronautical rating as pilot, however, those enlisted men in such a status would be assigned to units having aircraft and placed on duties involving flying as their major duty.

Q. In the event that there are no flying assignments for such former officer pilots, after assignment in the first grade, to what type of duty would they be assigned?

A. Enlisted men, formerly rated officers, not holding currently active aeronautical ratings will be assigned such duties as "Flights Engineers," "Aerial Engineers" or such other duties as their former training and experience best fit them with the minimum of additional training. In the assignment of these duties the wishes of the individual will be respected as far as military necessity will permit.

Nurse Corps Ratings

Emphasis on speed to meet the emergency, hasty training and fluctuating policies in an attempt to strive for maximum efficiency have resulted in what appears to be a grave injustice done to members of the Army Nurse Corps during the reorganization of rating the efficiency of all Army officers.

Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army, is concerned about the situation and is anxious to expedite measures to correct it. Col. Florence A. Blanchfield, superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, is fully cognizant of this mistake and has issued the following statement:

"I am deeply perturbed, as are the Army nurses who have suddenly been jolted by the realization that something definitely must be wrong with the method of grading them for efficiency ratings. The value of the efficiency report lies in the degree of objectivity, impartiality, and sound considered judgment displayed by the rating officer. Efficiency ratings comprise the evaluation of the nurse as a professional officer in comparison with those of the same grade and profession. Army nurses have just completed successfully one of the hardest tasks they have ever undertaken. They have asked me no thanks, no rewards, but now they look askance, when thinking of those gruelling hours, those sleepless nights and the hardships they volunteered to endure along with the men of this country.

"I feel it is urgent, at this time, to make a statement clarifying the position of those nurses who have already been separated from the service and are now being humiliated by questions in reference to their low efficiency rating while serving with the Army Nurse Corps. As the U. S. Army was their last employer, this figure is carried to their civilian employer as their professional credentials.

"From the change-over from peace-time standards to that of a national emergency, many changes were deemed compulsory in the methods of handling records and paper work of the Army as a whole. In compliance with an order to reduce entangling Army red tape to a minimum, systems of grading male officers and Army nurses were altered many times. The latest alteration in 1944 when Army nurses became members of the A.U.S., permitted the elevation of nurses' gradings to an equal plane with male officers, as they were also afforded other equal privileges.

"In the former method of grading, whereby the top rating was Excellent, it was presumed that when a nurse was put in that category, she was Excellent in every particular and could be situated any place, any time, and used in any assignment. In the adjusted scheme of rating, the former Excellent with the same interpretation is now Superior. The next rating which was Very Satisfactory is now comparable to Excellent and a nurse thus rated goes about her duties in a professional manner, is a good all-around nurse, but may not be able to make adjustments quickly or perhaps does not get along as well with her coworkers as does the nurse rated one grade higher. The Satisfactory nurse has now become Very Satisfactory with much room for improvement. The nurses who are placed in the lower classification of Satisfactory, now Unsatisfactory, are notified by their chief nurse and are given

an opportunity to correct their shortcomings. If a nurse appears three times in this category (and still fails to measure up to Army standards) she is eliminated from the Corps.

"In the overall rating of a unit, according to the law of averages, there would be approximately 20 per cent of a unit qualified for top ratings and, the present time, every case which was marked Excellent in the past is now considered Superior. About 80 per cent would constitute a group of thoroughly capable nurses and the remaining 20 per cent would be in the two lower classifications. Officers are rated with these five possible classifications on the basis of their physical activity and endurance; stability under pressure; attention to duty; cooperation, initiative, intelligence, force, judgment, and common sense, leadership, and ability to obtain results.

"Herein lies the crux of the misunderstanding in gradings which has so unhappily affected nurses. Even though the present adjustments of ratings are such that nurses are graded parallel to that of other Army officers, no provisions were ever made for retroactive adjustments of the nurse's past ratings. Therefore, even Army nurses with long years of service behind them and with efficiency reports recorded in the highest brackets are receiving scores far below the rating actually intended.

"Another reason for the low gradings of nurses can be directly charged to the lack of training chief nurses. Because of the speed in which nurses have been recruited and sent overseas, many nurses in administrative positions have not had full knowledge of the significance of these reports. Also, confusion prevailed with the constant changing which these records underwent, especially when the authority of handling these reports was transferred from the chief nurse to the personnel division of the hospital units. It was not until the present Form 67, dated September 1944, was adopted, that many discrepancies in gradings were clarified and chief nurses were correctly instructed as how to properly evaluate the nurse's service.

"By this time, much of the damage had been done and nurses who returned to the States were amazed to find the existing situation. After reading this article, I sincerely hope that nurses may have some solace in the knowledge that the situation is not irreparable and steps are being taken to correct it. Reparations will be made when warranted and individuals concerned will receive notifications from this office as to any changes made."

Consolidate Air Forces

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur announced 27 Dec. the consolidation of five air forces in the Pacific into a new Pacific Air Command of the United States Army.

Commanding the new organization is General George C. Kenney, who formerly commanded the Far Eastern Air Forces. His deputy is Lt. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead, former commander of Fifth Air Force. Chief of staff is Maj. Gen. Clement E. McMullen, who commanded the Far East Service Command.

PACUSA, the new organization, will maintain an advance echelon in Tokyo, which will be staffed for the most part by Fifth Air Force personnel. Components of the new organization are the Fifth Air Force, Seventh Air Force, Eighth Air Force, Thirteenth Air Force and Twentieth Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Kenneth B. Wolfe, commanding general of the Fifth Air Force, will retain that command as well as assuming command of the advance headquarters in Tokyo.

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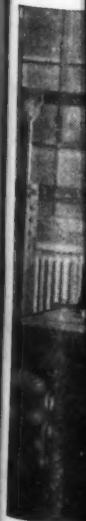
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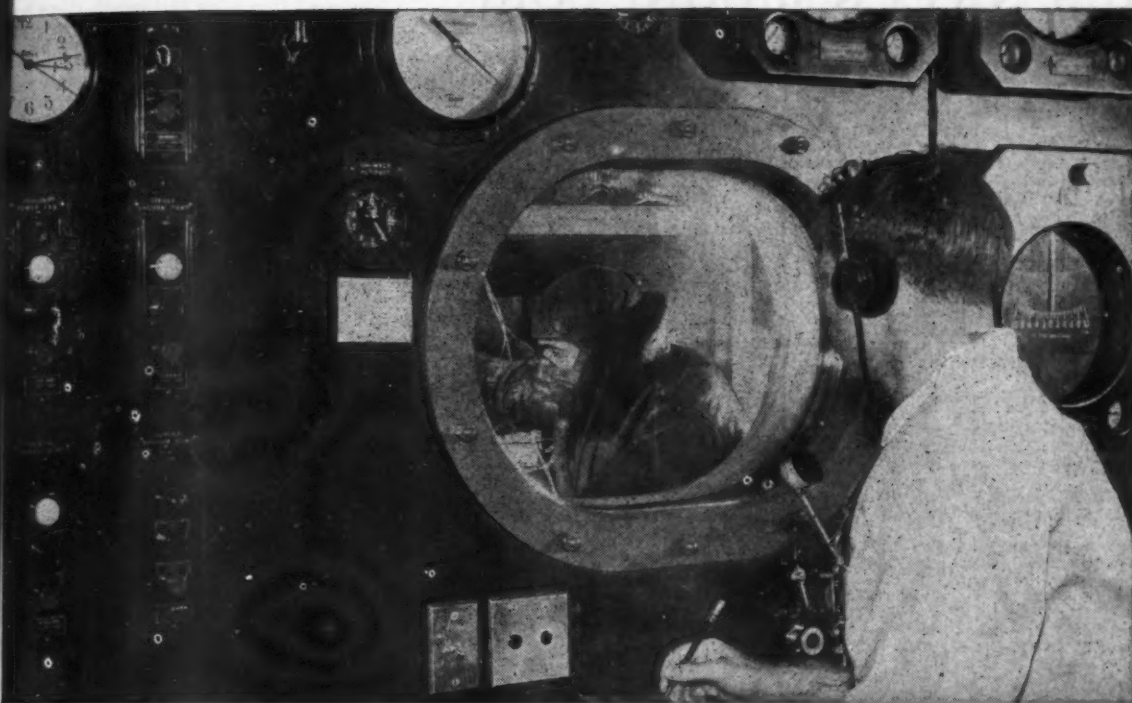
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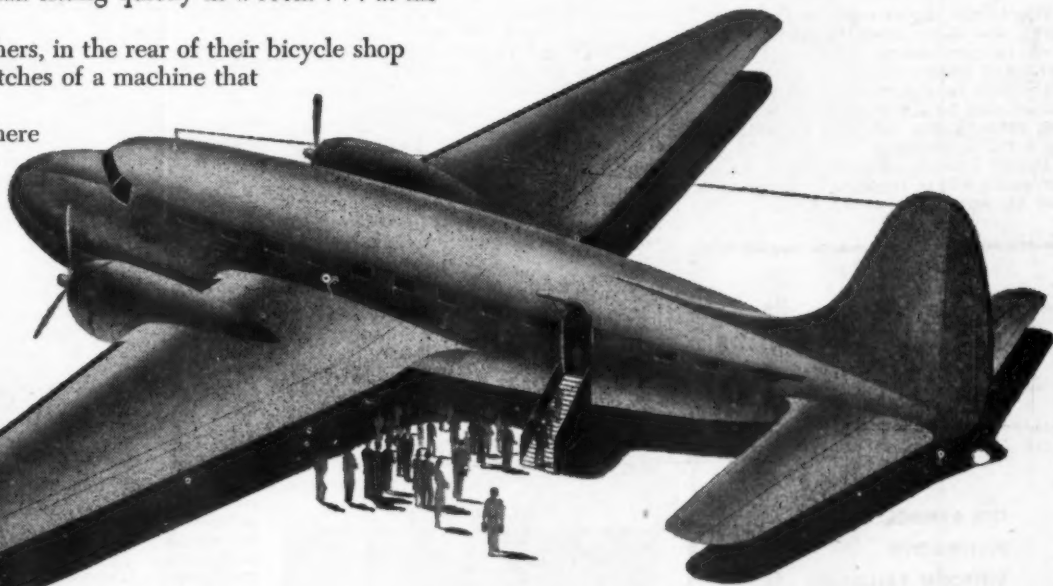
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Radar Picket Destroyers

Pearl Harbor, T. H.—Destroyer Squadron Eight, composed of 12 newly commissioned radar picket destroyers, is stopping here on route to joining the Fifth Fleet in the Tokyo area. This squadron is commanded by Capt. Frederick J. Bell, USN.

The ships, all of which were launched and commissioned last Spring, are the new 2,250-ton picket type, 391 feet in length, designed to travel about 35 knots and with a personnel complement of 24 officers and 390 men.

Armament includes six five-inch rifles, sixteen 40-millimeter machine guns, sixteen 20 millimeter machine guns, six depth charge throwers and two depth charge racks.

The function of the radar picket ship is to provide early warning of impending enemy air attacks, direct fighter planes against enemy aircraft, provide navigational information to friendly planes, and provide anti-submarine and anti-aircraft coverage while operating with fast carrier and surface task forces.

The nature of these operations places the radar picket ship in an isolated and dangerous position. Some of the most harrowing fighting in the Pacific occurred when Japanese suicide planes attacked the pickets. The heavy armament and fire power of Destroyer Squadron Eight's ships was designed to combat the Kamikaze.

Five of the destroyers in this squadron have been named after U. S. Marines who lost their lives while fighting for their country. They are the Destroyers Larson, Hanson, Dyes, Thomas and Borden, which names call to mind gallant episodes in Marine Corps' history.

The other destroyers in the squadron are the Vesole, Leary, Charles T. Cecil, Newman K. Terry, Turner, Goodrich and the Furse.

Navy Dental Officers

Due to the urgent need for Dental Officers, the Navy Department said this week, the practice prevailing in some activities of using two shifts of Dental Officers will be discontinued so that personnel may be made available to activities experiencing difficulty in maintaining a full single shift.

Dental Officers relieved of duty on second shifts will be reported by name, rank, and file number by airmail.



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U. S. NAVY & MARINE CORPS

Sea Service Casualties

DEAD

U. S. Navy

Comdr. T. B. Oakley, Jr.
Comdr. M. Belick, Jr.
Lt. Comdr. F. E. Cook
Lt. L. J. Guiliver, Jr.
Lt. Comdr. J. D. Harper, Jr.
Comdr. W. J. Millican
Lt. Comdr. F. Blaha
Lt. Comdr. J. W. Britt
Lt. J. L. Worthing
Lt. (jg) L. V. Jeffrey

U. S. Naval Reserve

Lt. Comdr. R. M. Jones
Lt. (jg) R. W. Searls
Lt. R. B. Cook
Lt. E. W. Larkin, Jr.
Lt. N. W. Dayhoff
Ensign R. J. Towill
Ensign K. A. Fossan
Lt. (jg) B. J. Harrison
Lt. (jg) R. B. Thomas
Lt. (jg) F. S. McKeever
Lt. (jg) R. H. Clive
Lt. (jg) R. H. Bridge
Lt. J. A. Davis, Jr.
Ensign W. T. Lewis
Lt. R. S. MacDonald
Lt. (jg) G. W. Jewett
*Lt. (jg) W. M. Haines
*Lt. (jg) T. H. Morton
Lt. (jg) K. V. Killian
Lt. (jg) S. Death
Ensign D. Lampson, Jr.
Lt. (jg) B. E. Sampson
Lt. (jg) H. C. Tolford
Lt. D. K. Tripp
Ensign J. J. Boyle
Lt. (jg) D. A. McPhie
Ensign J. F. Moore
Lt. J. H. Finlow
Lt. (jg) W. D. Smith

U. S. Marine Corps

2nd Lt. R. W. Atchison

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve

2nd Lt. P. Clinch 2nd Lt. E. W. Ayres

* Previously reported missing.

Navy Nurse Corps

Captain Sue S. Dauser, (NC) USN, retiring superintendent of the Navy Nurse Corps, was presented with the Distinguished Service Medal by the Secretary of the Navy, James Forrestal, at ceremonies in the Navy Department on Friday afternoon, 14 Dec. 1945.

Captain Dauser has been a member of the Navy Nurse Corps since 1917, a few years after her graduation from the California Hospital School of Nursing and her work at Stanford University. In 1917 and 1918 she served as Chief Nurse at Naval Base Hospital #3, located at Edinburgh, Scotland, and has held the position of Chief Nurse since that time in many Naval medical facilities at home and abroad, until she took over the duties of superintendent of the Nurse Corps in 1939.

Under Miss Dauser's administration membership of the Nurse Corps grew from 436 in 1939 to over 11,000 in 1945.



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In July, 1942, she was invested with the permanent relative rank of Lieutenant Commander. A temporary appointment raised this rank to Captain in December of the same year, making Miss Dauser the first woman to wear the four gold stripes of a Navy Captain on the sleeves of her blue uniform. In February, 1944, her relative captaincy was changed to actual commission for the duration of the war plus six months.

Captain Dauser is being succeeded as superintendent of the Nurse Corps by Comdr. Nellie Jane DeWitt, who has been a member of the Corps since December 1918 and who is a native of Susquehanna, Pa.

Lt. Mary Lucille Gerrard, (NC) USN, reports soon to the U. S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif., from duty at the Dispensary, Naval Air Station, Weeksville, N. C.

Lt. Gertrude I. Pilgrim, (NC) USN, reports for duty to the U. S. Naval Dispensary, 12th Naval District, San Francisco, upon her return from Pearl Harbor.

Navy Commodores Confirmed

The following officers of the Navy were confirmed as temporary commodores by the Senate 21 Dec.:

Adrian R. Marron, manager, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
Robert N. S. Baker, manager, Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.
Webster M. Thompson, manager, Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.
Andrew I. McKee, manager, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lisle F. Small, manager, Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.
Joseph W. Fowler, commander, United States naval shipyards, Hunters Point, San Francisco, Calif.
George T. Paine, commander, United States naval shipyards, Terminal Island (San Pedro), Calif.

Adm. Badger Reports

Pearl Harbor, T. H.—Vice Adm. Oscar C. Badger, USN, has arrived here and taken over his new duties as Commander Service Force, U. S. Pacific Fleet.

As head of the Service Force for the entire Pacific Ocean Area, Vice Admiral Badger will be responsible for two of the major tasks now confronting the Navy—the transportation of Army, Navy, Marine, and Coast Guard veterans back to the States for discharge, and the salvage and "roll-up" of naval installations in the Pacific.

To Remain in Navy

The Navy Department this week announced that a large number of Dental Officers in the Naval Reserve, in and above the rank of Lieutenant Commander, have indicated their intention of applying for appointment in the Dental Corps of the Regular Navy.

The Department said that these together with the number of Dental Officers in the Regular Navy in ranks of Lieutenant Commander and above make it reasonably certain that there will not be sufficient number of billets as Senior Dental Officer to assure each applicant of such assignment. However such applications will be accepted for General Dental Duties.

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Navy Ships

The Navy Department on 21 Dec. announced that after this month there will be no need for the full number of ships which the Navy has made available to carry men from the Pacific.

Transport schedules for both the Army and the Navy have been surpassed, it was stated, and in January the Navy proposes to start withdrawing combat ships from troop-carrying runs.

Within the next two months 103 of the 353 ships in the Navy's Magic Carpet will have been withdrawn, among them six battleships and other large vessels. This will make possible the demobilization of eligible members of ships' crews that have been retained in service for transport duty.

The ships to be withdrawn are those least suitable for troop transport. These 103 ships are 6 battleships, 9 heavy cruisers, 9 light cruisers, 45 escort carriers, 6 landing ships vehicle and 28 assault cargo ships.

The 250 ships of more suitable type remaining in the Magic Carpet program will be 221 assault transports, 7 carriers, 4 light carriers, 13 hospital ships and 5 seaplane tenders.

Navy Pacific Sports

A vast athletic program involving competition in practically every sport from horseshoe pitching to football is being organized by the U. S. Navy in the Pacific Ocean Areas.

The tournaments, covering the far-flung reaches of the Pacific command, are designed to include all Navy, Marine and Coast Guard personnel in the area.

"The program will involve area competition in 13 different sports," said Comdr. Charles B. Schuchardt, USNR, Welfare and Recreation Officer attached to the Staff of the Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Area. "Every man in the five different areas may participate as an actual contestant or from a spectator standpoint. The primary purpose of these tournaments is mass-participation of all personnel."

The competitions, known as the U. S. Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas Sports Championships, will permit area winners in the various sports fields to vie for the over-all Pacific championships.

V-12 Naval Program

The fate of the continuance of the Navy V-12 Program in colleges and universities of the nation is now in the hands of the President, to whom House Joint Resolution 290 was sent last week after passage by the House and Senate. The Legislation calls for the transfer of about \$10,000,000 in surplus funds from Navy 1946 appropriations to meet the cost of extending the Program to 30 June 1946. Otherwise this activity would be terminated on 1 March.

By the enactment of the Resolution, 20,000 students enrolled in the V-12 course would be enabled to complete their semester's work in this line and the Navy would be able to graduate some of them for service in the Navy. After 30 June, other students will have to continue their scholastic life at their own expense, or give up college training and enter or revert to the Navy as seamen.

Terminal Leave Employment

Under a recent ruling handed down by the Comptroller General, Army Officers may accept temporary employment by a State, during terminal leave prior to retirement, to direct the construction of a particular state project under a position which does not require an oath of office or have compensation, without loss of his proper active duty pay and allowance.

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The Cavalry School (Continued from First Page)

men and officers are students in the 12 courses for specialist training, 183 men are receiving basic training in the newly-activated Cavalry Replacement Training Squadron of the school, and 17 officers are taking the Officers' Special Basic Course (Horse).

The specialists courses and their objectives are as follows:

The Enlisted Pack Course, of six weeks' duration, trains selected enlisted men, including field linemen, heavy weapons crews, demolition specialists, instrument and survey specialists, and medical technicians in animal pack transportation. The greater amount of the time is devoted to training on lashed cargo and hanger loads; handling of lead pack animals in the field; and animal management, almost all of it in practical exercises.

The Communications Course lasts 12 weeks and contains both officers and enlisted men. Its mission is to qualify officers for the role of communications officers and instructors in communication for Cavalry elements, and to train enlisted communication specialists for Cavalry units. The officers receive additional instruction in radio theory, operation of the M-200 converter, and the duties of communications officers while the enlisted men receive more hours in code practice.

The Motors Course, as standardized throughout the ground forces, qualifies enlisted students as second echelon motor mechanics.

The Tank Maintenance Course lasts four weeks and qualifies men to perform second echelon maintenance on the 75-

mm Howitzer motor carriage, the M-8 armored car, and the M-24 light tank.

The Radio Repairman Course, eight weeks in length, consists almost entirely of practical work. It includes 10 hours of basic mathematics and requires that students have previous training or experience in radio repair and operation.

The Enlisted Horseshoers' Course and the Enlisted Saddlers' Course both train specialists for Cavalry Field Artillery, and Quartermaster units.

The Enlisted Armors' Course, six weeks in length, develops qualified armorers for all Cavalry weapons.

Future Courses

Future courses at The Cavalry School, based upon plans formulated at a recent conference of Commandants held at Birmingham by the Replacement and School Command, will be built around an emphasis on the inherent reconnaissance and security missions of Cavalry units. All of the new courses will begin in January.

Of the total of almost 600 officers and enlisted men who will attend the new courses, half will enroll in either the Cavalry Officers' (Horse & Mecz), the Cavalry NCO (Horse & Mecz), or the Reconnaissance and Security course.

The latter course, largest of the three, will include students being trained for Infantry Division Reconnaissance troops, I and R platoons, and S-2 sections as well as for Cavalry units. It will last 18½ weeks. A prerequisite for attendance is that the officers and enlisted men will be assigned, or scheduled for assignment, to horse units or to foot or mechanized reconnaissance units. The purpose is to qualify basically trained personnel for

their duties in reconnaissance units and to qualify them in the methods, tactics and operation of ground reconnaissance and security units.

Only the minimum time required for orientation and refresher will be devoted to such basic subjects as administration, individual and crew-served weapons, etc., the great stress being placed upon reconnaissance and security tactics in all types of operations, message writing, occupation and operation of an OP, collection and transmission of information, scouting and patrolling (mounted and dismounted), counter-intelligence, and allied subjects.

Officers' Course

The Cavalry Officers' (Horse & Mecz) course, which will not be restricted to Cavalrymen, but will include officers from Infantry, Artillery, and other branches of the service, will qualify the

graduates for duty with either horse-mounted or mechanized units.

The Cavalry NCO (Horse & Mecz) Course will be divided into two groups, one horse-mounted and one for mechanized training. This course will last 14 weeks.

An Advanced Intelligence course, under the direction of the Commandant, The Cavalry School, will be given to officers and enlisted men of all branches of the service to be selected from those assigned, or scheduled to be assigned to intelligence sections or to attached intelligence teams. This course, of nine weeks' duration, will qualify officers to be either competent G-2s or S-2s or experts in either photo interpretation or order of battle, and will

(Please turn to page 598)

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the incultation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1935.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1945

"A defenseless position and distinguished love of peace are the surest invitation to war."—JAMES MADISON.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Maintenance in accordance with professional studies of our national needs and international commitments, of Regular Establishments organized and trained to utilize and employ materials of war developed by continuing Scientific research, and backed by Industry and Labor kept intimately familiar with the manufacture of such materials.
2. Reconstruction of National Guard and Reserve components federally aided and encouraged to maximum efficiency, and effectively coordinated with the Regular Services, and universal military training.
3. Increase in active and retired pay and allowances to meet risen costs so as to enable maintenance of American standards of living, and protection of such pay from reduction through income taxes.
4. Institution of orderly promotion systems in the Regular Establishments with recognition of war service and war ranks, to prevent future stagnation, and to insure the maintenance of high professional standards.
5. Continuance and expansion of service schools, including the Army and Navy Staff College, attendance of which shall be open to National Guard and Reserve officers.
6. Suitable rank and retirement benefits for former enlisted personnel who served as commissioned officers during the war.
7. Grant of the same rights and benefits to those who elect to remain in the Services as will be enjoyed by the discharged veterans.
8. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows and dependents a living income.
9. Compensation for Service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.
10. Maintenance of stock piles of strategic materials.

WHILE greeting the New Year with reverent and grateful thanks for the victories which have graced our arms, the personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States know that in a disturbed and restless world we can not yet afford to forego the strength essential for our present and future peace and happiness, it is necessary that we retain the military and naval power we have built at such heavy cost. To do this properly we must have a continued flow of men into the Services, so that those who have borne the brunt of the battles and the hardship of duty in distant lands, may return to their homes. Legislation must be enacted to take proper care of those in the Armed Forces so that the morale may be kept high and they will be proud and happy to remain in the Services. The move, started in the Senate, for a restudy of the pay scales, must be carried forward to fruition. The report which the joint board under Lt. Gen. Wade H. Haislip has submitted to the Secretaries of War and Navy will provide a basis upon which Congress can draft new pay scales to bring service incomes more into line with those in other government agencies and in civil life. For the Regular establishments, particularly in the Navy and Marine Corps where permanent promotion has been suspended for the duration, promotion systems must be evolved which will assure qualified and efficient personnel of reasonable prospects for advancement. In taking in the new officers required for the expansion program every effort must be made to avoid the creation of humps and the consequent dissatisfaction and discontentment that followed World War I. Better retirement privileges for officers and enlisted personnel, either with exemption from the income tax or higher pay to offset the tax should be approved. In expanding the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Forces, opportunities for commissions should be extended equitably to all classes of personnel—National Guard, Reserves, AUS, temporary officers, and former enlisted men who have proved their worth as officers in the war. It is particularly important that provision be made for the return to the States of those who have served so long and so well in China, and their replacement with new inductees.

With the hope that the Armed Forces may realize some of these needed reforms during 1946, and a pledge that we will devote our sincere efforts toward them, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL extends its best wishes to all Service personnel for a happy and prosperous New Year.

WITH the return of the United States Coast Guard to the control of the Treasury Department, the fine work of that Service in war and peace is again brought sharply to public attention. Under the able direction of Admiral Russell R. Waesche, the Coast Guard has distinguished itself throughout World War II. Expanded to a wartime strength of approximately 13,000 officers and 159,000 enlisted men, the Coast Guard took part in five amphibious operations in Europe and in virtually every landing in the Pacific. In addition to its own fleet of approximately 775 cutters and 3,511 other craft, the Service manned almost 600 Army and Navy vessels, including LSTs, LCI's, troop transports, destroyer escorts, frigates, tankers, tugs, freight ships, cargo transports, subchasers, and other vessels. The Coast Guard helped to back the advancing fronts with a steady stream of supplies. Escort and anti-submarine ships protected the supply lines. In this amphibious war for beaches, the long experience of the Coast Guard in operating in heavy surf, to and from beaches, was a particularly valuable asset. In returning the men from distant points of the globe, the Coast Guard, too, has played an important and valuable part. The Coast Guard's peace time mission of safeguarding life at sea, of enforcing border and maritime laws, of caring for and improving the aides to navigation, will be of even greater significance in the years to come, particularly as the United States has built and will man the greatest merchant marine in its history. Already plans are under way looking toward new rules and regulations which will aid America's trade and commerce during the post-war period. Whenever the other components of the National Defense team see the Coast Guard in the future they will hail them as gallant and able comrades in America's greatest war team.

Service Humor

Tight Squeeze

A recruit from the Ozarks took his petty officer's advice and put on a clean pair of socks every day. A week passed. "Where are your shoes?" growled the PO.

"I can't get them on over seven pairs of socks," replied the hill-billy boot.

—Skyscrapers.

Poor Pa

"Mother," said the little girl, "shall I run and mail this letter?"

The fond mother looked out at the torrents of rain falling and said, "Gracious no, dear, it's not a fit day out for man or beast. Let your father take the letter out."

—Jax Air News.

Touch of Commercialism

The artist was painting a lovely thatched cottage when the farmer came out and asked what he was going to do with the picture when finished.

"I shall send it to an exhibition."

"Will many people see it?"

"Thousands, I hope."

"Then perhaps you wouldn't mind putting on it, 'To let for the summer months.'"

—Fifth Service News.

Rent Control

Landlady: "How do you like this room as a whole?"

GI's Wife: "As a hole it's fine, as a room not so good."

—Jax Air News.

It Better Be Good

Little Ann (in the wee hours): "Gee, Mummy, I can't sleep, please tell me a story."

Mummy: "Just wait a bit dear, and that sergeant father of yours will come home and tell both of us a story."

—Armored News.

Life In His Hands

GI: "Say, hold my gun a minute, will ya?"

Shavetail: "Do you realize you're talking to a lieutenant?"

GI: "That's okay, I trust you."

—Kearns Post Review.

He Should Ask?

An MP had strict orders to admit no car unless it bore a special tag. He stopped a car carrying a high-ranking officer, and heard the brass hat instruct his chauffeur, "Drive right through."

"I'm sorry, sir," said the recruit deferentially, "But I'm new at this. Whom do I shoot—you or the driver?"

—Bowie Blade.

Four

I've been a soldier exactly a month today And I'm learning more and more That things aren't so awful If you learn to count to four.

We do everything by the numbers, you know, Regardless of what you've done before; Start on one, continue on three And do it on the count of four.

When I go back to the Indian Country Where I'll be met at my door I bet I forget about one, two, three, And start right out on four.

Indian Joe

—Recorder.

ASK THE JOURNAL

Please send return postage for direct reply.

C. O. L.—Retired pay of those retired for disability is not subject to federal income tax.

T. O. F.—The War and Navy departments have recommended the enactment of Senator Butler's bill—S. 1173—to provide mustering-out payments to those discharged on their own application to accept employment in industry.

R. E. Y.—A number of bills have been introduced in the Congress for the establishment of additional military and naval academies but they are opposed by the War and Navy departments.

M. S. O.—First three grade NCOs may elect to receive the monetary allowance in lieu of quarters or to have their dependents become eligible for family allowances.

D. E. B.—Senate Bill 1438 was passed with amendments by the House of Representatives on 20 December. It was amended to extend the same retainer pay to enlisted men of the Army. It now awaits action of the Senate.

In The Journal

One Year Ago

Surface units of the United States Pacific Fleet bombarded Iwo Jima in the Volcanos. Targets included coastal defenses and airstrip installations. The attack was a joint operation with the Strategic Air Force, Pacific Ocean Areas.

10 Years Ago

Among holiday festivities of the past week was the reception-and-tea-dance which Vice Adm. Thomas Hart, commander of the Scouting Force, entertained aboard USS Chicago. Mrs. Hart and their daughter, Miss Isabella Hart, came over from Pasadena to assist the admiral. (Long Beach notes.)

25 Years Ago

With the announcement that the 12th and 15th F. A. regiments have been recruited to full strength, comes the further statement that the Chief of Field Artillery will now be able to make a long-desired series of tests to determine whether artillery in future wars is to be tractor-drawn or by mule power.

50 Years Ago

It is a hopeful sign of the times that the superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy is seeking to restore practical seamanship as a part of the instruction of the naval cadets. It is to be hoped that the Secretary of the Navy will endorse such sound recommendations and that the Congress will provide the means for furnishing the two sailing practice ships asked for.

80 Years Ago

As, in the mimic representations of the stage, the property-man is so absolute a necessity to the scene that without him hardly the curtain would roll up at the tinkle of the prompter's bell, so, in the dread theater of war, the Quartermaster, the property-man of actual campaign, is the one to whose intervention we owe it that battles can be fought, and marches made, and even camp broken.

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War—Robert F. Patterson
Under Secretary of War—Kenneth Royall
Chief of Staff—General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower

GENERAL OFFICERS

Lt. Gen. J. L. Collins, from dty as Dep. CG and C of S Hq ASF, to OC of S, Wash., D. C. Office of Dir of Inf.
Maj. Gen. A. D. Surles, from O Dir of Inf. OC of S, to O C of S, Wash., D. C.
Maj. Gen. F. L. Parks, Oc of S to WDBPR, Wash., D. C.
Maj. Gen. M. S. Fairchild, Joint Strat Sur, J C of S, to Maxwell Fld, Ala. as AAF Sch Commandant.
Maj. Gen. F. L. Walker, fr duty as Dir of Mil Tng, ASF to Hq ASF, Wash., D. C.
Maj. Gen. P. W. Baade, Hq ASF to dty as Dir Mil Tng, ASF, Wash., D. C.
Maj. Gen. F. E. Stoner, from dty as Chief AC Sv to dty as Asst Sig O, Wash., D. C.
Brig. Gen. G. I. Back, Hq ASF to dty as Chief, AC Sv., Wash., D. C.
Brig. Gen. C. L. Booth, Hq AAF to A-N Staff College for duty.
Brig. Gen. H. C. Minton, from dty as Dir Materiel, ASF, to Hq ASF, Wash., D. C.
Brig. Gen. G. H. Drewry, from dty as Dir Prod and Pur, Div, ASF to dty as Dep Dir Materiel.
General B. B. Somervell (Maj. Gen.) ret. as Maj. Gen. upon own app.
Maj. Gen. E. E. Adler, ret'd.
Maj. Gen. F. O'D. Hunter, ret'd.
Maj. Gen. L. W. Brooks (Lt. Col. Inf.) ret'd.
Maj. Gen. P. d.
Maj. Gen. J. K. Craik, ret'd. as Maj. Gen. p. d.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEP

Col. C. D. Carle, Martinsburg, W. Va., to AGO Washington, D. C.
Maj. N. E. Lowery, San Francisco to NOPE New Orleans.

Capt. A. D. Schiavo, Washington, D. C. to Cp Butner, N. C.
1st Lt. W. J. McGovern, Ft. Mason, Calif., to 8 Sv. C. Dallas, Tex.
1st Lt. Raymond Ulveling, Brooklyn, N. Y., to AGO Washington, D. C.
1st Lt. W. R. Williams, Brooklyn, N. Y., to AGO Washington, D. C.
1st Lt. Benjamin Amikhanian, Ft. Mason, Calif., to 7 Sv. C. Omaha.
1st Lt. Arthur Ruderman, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Ft. Bragg, N. C.
1st Lt. J. W. Hammond, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Cp Butner, N. C.
Maj. T. B. Limbeck, Washington, D. C. to Sp Services Div, ASF New York City.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEP
2d Lt. S. C. Kingsley, Governors Island, N. Y., to Brooklyn, N. Y., NYPE.
1st Lt. H. W. Gavin, Atlanta, Ga., to FARTC, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Col. H. A. Brundage, Washington, D. C., to JAG Repl Pool Hq 6th Sv C, Chicago.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

1st Lt. W. H. Killen, Kelly Fld, Tex., to 4th Sv C. Ft. McClellan, Ala.
2d Lt. E. W. Burris, Cp Chaffee, Ark., to 8th Sv C. Cp Chaffee, Ark.
2d Lt. W. B. Stump, Oakland, Calif., to Mira Loma QM Depot, Mira Loma, Calif.
1st Lt. J. T. Ivory, Jr., Ft. Milayk, Kans., to Kansas City, Mo.
1st Lt. J. D. Dyer, Springfield, Mo., to 7th Sv Ck Springfield, Mo.
2d Lt. K. E. Morse, Camp Carson, Colo., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Nebr.
2d Lt. J. C. Sweeney, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Intelligence Div., Washington, D. C.

MEDICAL CORPS

1st Lt. J. B. Welsh, Ft. Benj Harrison, Ind., to Hq 5th Sv C. Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
Capt. R. J. Brzustowicz, Ft. Dix, N. J. to Hq 1st Sv C. Boston, Mass.
1st Lt. J. F. Dowd, Camp Chaffee, Ark., to 5th Sv C. Martinsburg, W. Va.
Capt. S. G. Dyer, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Hq 5th Sv C. Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
Capt. L. Weiss, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Hq 5th Sv C. Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
1st Lt. F. L. Beckel, Ft. Devens, Mass., to QM Repl Pool, Cp Lee, Va.
Lt. Col. H. Mc C Greenleaf, Ft Jackson, S. C. to 1st Sv C. Lovell, Ft. Devens, Mass.
Capt. W. M. Jacobs, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to 4th Sv C. Atlanta, Ga.
1st Lt. F. W. Gearing, 2d Sv C. Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to Washington, D. C.
Capt. C. G. Hoffman, Cp Edwards, Mass., to 5th Sv C. Ft. Knox, Ky.
1st Lt. H. H. Mulder, San Francisco, Calif., to Hq 9th Sv C. Ft. Douglas, Utah.
1st Lt. G. D. Slater, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to QM Repl Pool Cp Lee, Va.
1st Lt. V. L. O'Malley, Palo Alto, Calif., to Det Patients Fitzsimons, GH, Denver, Colo.
Lt. Col. J. S. Norman, 3d Sv C. Cp Pickett, Va., to Hq 7th Sv C. Omaha, Nebr.

OFFICIAL ORDERS

The Hon. Harry S. Truman, Commander in chief of the Army and Navy
Chief of Staff—Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, USN-Ret.
Military Aide—Brig. Gen. Harry Vaughan; Naval Aide—Commo. John K. Vardaman

NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy—James Forrestal.
Under Secretary of the Navy—Artemus L. Gates.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Air—John L. Sullivan.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—H. Struve Hensel.

Chief of Naval Operations—Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

20 Dec. 1945

Admirals

Richard L. Conolly, (R. Adm.), to Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Dept.
Arthur J. Hepburn, (Ret.) (Adm.), relieved active duty.
Edward O. McDonnell, (R. Adm.) (A3)D, NR, to Separation.

Commodores

William S. Parsons, to Assistant Chief of Naval Operations (Special Weapons), Navy Dept.

Henry A. Schade, to Director, Naval Research Laboratory, Anacostia Station, Washington, D. C.

Captains

Thomas L. Allman, (MC), to Ninth Marine Aircraft Wing, Cherry Point.
Clifford T. Corbin, to Training Center, San Francisco.

Paul Peterson, (MC), to Hospital, Bethesda.
Philip S. Reynolds, to Training, San Francisco, pending assignment.

William E. Thayer, to Commanding Officer, USS Pinkney.

William H. Truesdell, to Training Center, San Francisco.

William R. Whiteford, (MC), to Naval Hospital, Mare Island.

Commanders

Lewis J. Atwood, (DM), NR, to Commanding Officer, USS Shoshone.

Fred A. Butler, (MC), to Naval Medical Research Unit No. 2.

Russell E. Hanlon, (MC), to Hospital, Alca.

Leslie B. Hohman, MC(S), NR, to Hospital, Bainbridge.

Stephen E. Jones, (S)I, NR, to District Intelligence Officer, 10th ND, San Juan.

Ignatius J. Ricciardi, (MC), NR, to Separation.

Army and Navy Journal 589
December 29, 1945

David Schenker, S(A), NR, to Separation.
John B. Toepfer, Jr., (MC), to Assistant Attache, American Embassy, Shanghai.

21 Dec. 1945

Rear Admirals

Carl H. Cotter, (CEC), to Office of Assistant Secretary of Navy.

Harold M. Martin, to Commander, Fleet Air Wing 2.

Lynde D. McCormick, to Deputy CIWCPCAC & Deputy CIWCPOA.

Commodores

Schuyler F. Helm, to Naval Base, San Pedro, pending assignment.

Joseph C. Cronin, to Commanding Officer, Naval Air Station, Seattle, Wash.

Ben H. Wyatt, to Atoll Commander, Marshall Islands.

Captains

John W. Alife, III, Commander, to Destroyer Division 62.

Robert J. Archer, Commander, to Destroyer Division 92.

John C. Atkeson, to nearest Naval District temporary duty.

Barton E. Bacon, Jr., to Commanding Officer, USS Warhawk, AP 168.

Frederick J. Bell, to Commander, Destroyer Squadron 1.

Herbert E. Berger, to Pers., Navy Dept., pending assignment.

Clarence M. Bowley, to Commander, Destroyer Division 342.

Robert L. Campbell, Jr., to Commander, Destroyer Squadron 5.

Chester E. Carroll, to nearest Nav. Dist.

Marion Y. Cohen, to Commander, New York Group.

Howard L. Collins, to Commander, Destroyer Squadron 3.

Sterling S. Cook, (MC) to Fleet Medical Officer, 7th Fleet.

Clarence E. Cortner, to Commander, Destroyer Division 12.

Duncan Curry, Jr., to Shipyard, Mare Island, Calif.

John C. Daniel, to Commander, Destroyer Squadron 25.

Royce P. Davis, to Commander, Destroyer Division 222.

Milton T. Dayton, to nearest Nav. Dist. pending assignment.

Harold T. Deutermann, to Commander, Destroyer Squadron 14.

Edward W. Dodson, Jr., to Commander, Destroyer Squadron 16.

Monroe B. Duffill, to Bureau of Naval Personnel.

(Please turn to Page 595)

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German Airborne Failure

Stout Field, Indianapolis, Ind. — The amazing truth of how Adolf Hitler's short-sighted renunciation of airborne tactics enabled the Allies to overtake the German "blitz" was told in a report to Maj. Gen. Paul L. Williams, commanding general of the IX Troop Carrier Command at Stout Field headquarters this week.

Col. Samuel T. Moore, former New York and Washington newspaperman, veteran of troop carrier campaigns in the OBI, and Intelligence Officer for the IX Troop Carrier Command, reported as head of a twelve-man body of troop carrier officers who toured Europe to study German airborne tactics. Colonel Moore emphasized the conclusions were those of the committee and not his own.

"All the ranking German officers we interrogated," Col. Moore said, "agreed that while they were the first to demonstrate the tactical value of airborne operations, Americans and British surpassed them after Crete." One of the German officers interviewed was Col. Gen. Kurt Student, commander of the German parachute army.

General Student considered it an important error in German tactics that all airborne troops, paratroops as well as air crews, were trained and commanded by Luftwaffe officers. Allied ground-force paratroopers were much more efficient, Student said.

Command of airborne troops by the German Air Force heightened the jealousy and dissension between Luftwaffe and Army, Colonel Moore stated. Cooperation between the Troop Carrier Command and Army airborne forces, commanded by officers skilled in ground tactics, was the keynote of success of American airborne operations.

General Student gave Allied airborne forces complete credit for saving the original bridgeheads on Sicily. German forces were ready at Naples, Gen. Student said, to counterattack our paratroopers, but American bombers virtually wiped out their transports on the ground.

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... from Texas
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Air Chief's Greetings

Again we celebrate the Christmas season in an atmosphere of peace and good will. Four times after the dark days of Pearl Harbor, Christmas found us with heavy hearts, but today we rejoice in the new light of peace. We offer reverent thanks that the full, true meaning of peace on earth and good will toward all men has been restored to the traditional holiday.

For the privilege of celebrating this season in the atmosphere of peace, we paid a great price. Today we know that it is well worth the sacrifice we made, for we are able to help preserve in the world the principles for which Christmas stands. We are glad that many of our Allies who had almost forgotten the meaning of freedom are celebrating with us.

To each and every member of the great Army Air Forces family I send sincere greetings at this Christmas-time. To each of you, I express also my personal appreciation for your loyal and untiring contributions to the great task we have so recently completed. May we be permitted to celebrate the Christmas season in peace throughout all the years to come.

H. H. ARNOLD,
Commanding General,
Army Air Forces.

Electronic Storm Detector

Development of an electronic device which enables weather forecasters to plot the locations of distant storm centers across thousands of miles of ocean by detecting the static electricity in thunderstorms, cloud masses, or rainfall was announced today by the War Department.

Major General Harry C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, lifting secrecy restrictions which heretofore have limited disclosure of information on this device, explained that the "static direction finder" has formed the basis for a new field of meteorology known as SPHERICS—a contraction of "atmospherics."

Spherics is based upon the principle that most atmospheric disturbances are accompanied by atmospheric electricity, commonly referred to as static. When static is detected from a distance, it may be assumed to indicate the existence of a storm. Thus meteorologists are able to plot the locations of storms over large areas without the necessity of making on-the-spot observations of the weather throughout those areas.

Glider Expert Released

Randolph Field, Tex.—Maj. Edmond L. Brown has been released from active duty with the Army Air Forces after 53 months of service during which he played an important role in the development of the AF glider program.

New AAF Tactical School

Maj. Gen. David M. Schlatter, acting commandant of the new AAF Tactical School being organized at Maxwell Field, Ala., has announced that courses of instruction will enable the nation's Army Air Forces personnel to keep abreast of latest techniques and methods in aerial warfare.

In his first statement on organizational plans, General Schlatter said that the school's peacetime training program will place its emphasis on air power of the future keeping pace with scientific and engineering developments rather than on a study of past wars.

General Schlatter said that the new tactical school, with branches at Gunter and Craig also to be organized, will be known as the Army Air Forces School composed initially of three training phases—Air War, Air Command and Staff, and Bomber and Fighter Tactical.

General Schlatter estimated that military personnel needs of the new school probably will be in excess of the number currently assigned to the Eastern Flying Training Command headquarters now being dissolved at Maxwell Field. War Department civilians will continue to be utilized by the new organization in the furtherance of the tactical school's mission.

Under orders from Headquarters, Army Air Forces, at Washington, General Schlatter has initiated selection of the staff and instructor personnel in preparation of the school's opening some time next year.

Cut ATC Strength

More than 60 per cent of the AAF Air Transport Command's strength in Europe and the Pacific will have been demobilized by 1 Jan. Lt. Gen. Harold L. George, commanding general of the ATC, has dovetailed the job of shrinking the world-wide organization while continuing to fly troops home from overseas.

The Pacific Division, with headquarters at Hickam Field, Honolulu, which had a peak strength of 41,180, was down to 26,350 1 Dec. and is scheduled to total only 17,135 on 1 Jan.

ATC's European Division, headquartered in Paris, which had a peak strength of 10,300, was down to 6,162 on 1 Nov. and is scheduled to total 3,600 by the first of the year.

Named to AAF School Post

Brig. Gen. Joseph Smith, former commanding general of the 20th Bomber Command in the Pacific, has been appointed chief of staff of the Army Air Forces School, Maxwell Field, Ala.

General Smith, who was chief of staff of the Eighth Air Force on Okinawa when the war ended, accompanied the late President Roosevelt to the Cairo conference in 1943. At that time he was senior Air Officer of the War Plans Committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

VRE-1 Decommissioned

Guam—Naval Air Transport Squadron VRE-1 (Air Transport Evacuation Squadron 1), which earned a Navy Unit Commendation for airborne removal of wounded fighting men from Pacific battlefronts to rear area hospitals, has been decommissioned, it was announced at Naval Air Base, Agaña, by Capt. Carl F. Luethi, USNR, commander of the Asiatic Wing, Naval Air Transport Service Command.

Comdr. Charles Blenman, Jr., USN, Commanding Officer of VRE-1 since mid-Nov., has assumed command of VR-6 (Air Transport Squadron Six), NATS Asiatic Wing operating squadron, relieving Comdr. Carl Schoenwels, USN. VR-6 absorbed all personnel, aircraft and equipment of the decommissioned evacuation squadron.

Compile German Air Data

A 250-ton documentary record of the German air force has arrived at headquarters of the Air Technical Service Command, Wright Field, Ohio.

This library, at present bearing a secret classification, was collected in bulk in occupied Europe by Air Technical Intelligence teams operating under Col. Harold E. Watson and turned over to Col. Howard M. McCoy, then chief of the Technical Intelligence Division.

The sorting, screening, photographing, cataloging, indexing and abstracting of the 500,000 documents was begun 15 June, 1945, under direction of Brig. Gen. George McDonald, A-2, Intelligence, for United States Strategic Air Forces and completed 15 Oct., 1945, by Colonel McCoy and a staff of 450.

"There is no doubt," Colonel McCoy said, "that our possession of such a detailed report on German research will save our Government a great deal of time and money, by eliminating duplication of research in those fields in which the Germans had surpassed us."

Maxwell Field PRO

Capt. William R. Lawley, combat pilot and holder of the Congressional Medal of Honor, has been assigned to Maxwell Field, Ala., at headquarters of the AAF Eastern Flying Training Command, as public relations officer.

New Navy Plane

Called the P2V, the Navy Department this week announced the creation of a new kind of airplane, a peace control plane to guarantee law and order.

The new development is the first land-based plane ever designed for the Navy for the specific job of patrol. It has the greatest range, fastest speed and heaviest armament of any patrol and service bomber yet developed.

Regular Army enlistments in the European Theater of Operations climbed from 19,927 to 29,004 between 21 Nov. and 5 Dec.

Those who click
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Army Orders

(Continued from Page 589)

to Ft. Lewis, Wash.
1st Lt. A. A. Byrnes, Cp Claiborne, La., to Ft. Lewis, Wash.
2d Lt. J. A. Riegert, Cp Claiborne, La., to Ft. Lewis, Wash.
1st Lt. L. J. Loupe, Cp Claiborne, La., to Ft. Lewis, Wash.
1st Lt. R. W. Maloney, Jr., Cp Beale, Calif., to Ft. Lewis, Wash.
1st Lt. J. L. Bankston, Cp Claiborne, La., to Ft. Lewis, Wash.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

2d Lt. C. J. Hooper, Camp Beale, Calif., to Ord Repl Pool, Stockton, Calif.
1st Lt. L. T. Grant, Aberdeen Pr Gr. Md., to 2d Sv C. Sep Cent. Ft. Dix, N. J.
1st Lt. D. L. English, Chambersburg, Pa., to Washington, D. C.
Lt. Col. A. C. Knight, Aberdeen Pr Gr. Md., to Hq 1st Army, Ft. Bragg, N. C.
Col. W. L. McCulla, Santa Ana, Calif., to Louisville, Ky.
Col. J. D. Billingsley, Detroit, Mich., to GSC, Washington, D. C.
Capt. P. V. Pallawach, Butler, Pa., to Ord Repl Pool, Aberdeen, Md.
Capt. G. J. Lynch, Ft. Ord, Calif., to Aberdeen, Md.
2d Lt. L. W. Naylor, Aberdeen, Md., to C & GS Sch, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

SIGNAL CORPS

Capt. W. G. Inglis, San Francisco, to Cp Crowder, Mo.
1st Lt. J. N. Koslow, Columbia, S. C., to Sch. Mil. Govt. Charlottesville, Va.
Capt. D. T. Freedman, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Ft. Bragg, N. C.
1st Lt. G. E. Andrews, Ft. Monroe, Va., to Wilmington, Calif.
1st Lt. A. H. Babyak, Ft. Monroe, Va., to SEPE, Seattle, Wash.
1st Lt. Sidney Brodowsky, Ft. Monroe, Va., to SEPE, Seattle, Wash.
1st Lt. F. S. Kirkpatrick, Monterey, Calif., to 2d Sv. C. Governors, Isl. N. Y.
1st Lt. Robt. Villarreal, Ft. Monroe, Va., to Ft. Mason, Calif.
1st Lt. J. W. Evans, Ft. Monroe, Va., to NOPE New Orleans.
2d Lt. E. L. Kennedy, Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md., to Oak Ridge, Tenn.
1st Lt. LeRoy Darling, Ft. Monroe, Va., to SEPE Ft. Mason, Calif.
1st Lt. R. S. Breed, Ft. Monroe, Va., to LAPE, Wilmington, Calif.
1st Lt. W. R. McQuiston, Ft. Monroe, Va., to HRPE Newport News, Va.
1st Lt. M. S. Tidwell, Baltimore, to Cp San Luis Obispo, Calif.
1st Lt. A. J. Goldman, Cp Stoneman, Calif.,

to LAPE, Wilmington, Calif.

2d Lt. M. C. Rhee Longview, Tex., to 5th Sv C. White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
Capt. R. M. Forbes, Cp. Buckner, Ala., to 5th Sv C. Camp Campbell, Ky.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Lt. Col. C. C. Seavey, Ft. Devens, Mass., to Ft. Bragg, N. C.
Lt. Col. J. A. Martin, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to 8 Sv. C. Dallas, Tex.
Maj. J. W. Rawles, Chicago, Ill., to ASF Washington, D. C.
1st Lt. D. E. Denton, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Ft. Bragg, N. C.
Capt. G. H. Denney, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to 8 Sv. C. Dallas, Tex.

CHAPLAINS CORPS

Lt. Col. H. C. Reinking, Boston, Mass., to NYPE Brooklyn, N. Y.
Maj. C. W. Loving, Cp Sibert, Ala., to O'Reilly GHQ Springfield, Mo.
Maj. P. J. Dalley, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Cp Swift, Tex.
Capt. L. H. Page, New Orleans, to Ft. Miles, Del.
Capt. R. M. Hardee, Cp. Walters, Tex., to HRPE Army Base, Norfolk, Va.
Capt. F. P. Harris, Cp Sibert, Ala., to 6 Sv. C. Chicago.
Capt. J. H. O' Neill, Washington, D. C., to 2 Sv. C. Governors Isl., N. Y.
Capt. A. E. Roberts, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., to Ft. Crockett, Tex.
Capt. W. R. Smith, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Ft. Taylor, Fla.
Capt. W. G. Killeles, Brooklyn, N. Y., to 2 Sv. C. Governors Isl., N. Y.
Capt. C. J. Williams, Cp Bowie, Tex., to 6 Sv. C. Chicago.
Capt. R. G. Rayburn, Sch. Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., to Camp Pickett, Va.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

Capt. E. C. Wright, Ft. Jackson, S. C., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

TRANSPORTATION CORPS

Capt. W. L. Shaw, Boston, to Ft. Douglas, Utah.
1st Lt. P. F. Clark, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., to SEPE Seattle, Wash.

CORPS OF MILITARY POLICE

Maj. R. F. Brody, Des Moines, Iowa, to SS System State of Indianapolis, Ind.

CAVALRY

Maj. T. F. Douthitt, Cp Hood Texas, to Hq 4th Sv C. Atlanta, Ga.
Lt. Col. Hugh A. Sherer, Laredo, Texas, to 6th Sv C. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Col. H. L. Flynn, Ft. Riley, Kans., to 7th Sv C. Ft. Riley, Kans.
2d Lt. D. S. Ferguson, Jr., Cp Blanding, Fla., to Ft. Knox, Ky.

(Please turn to Page 594)

INSIGNIA SPECIALISTS

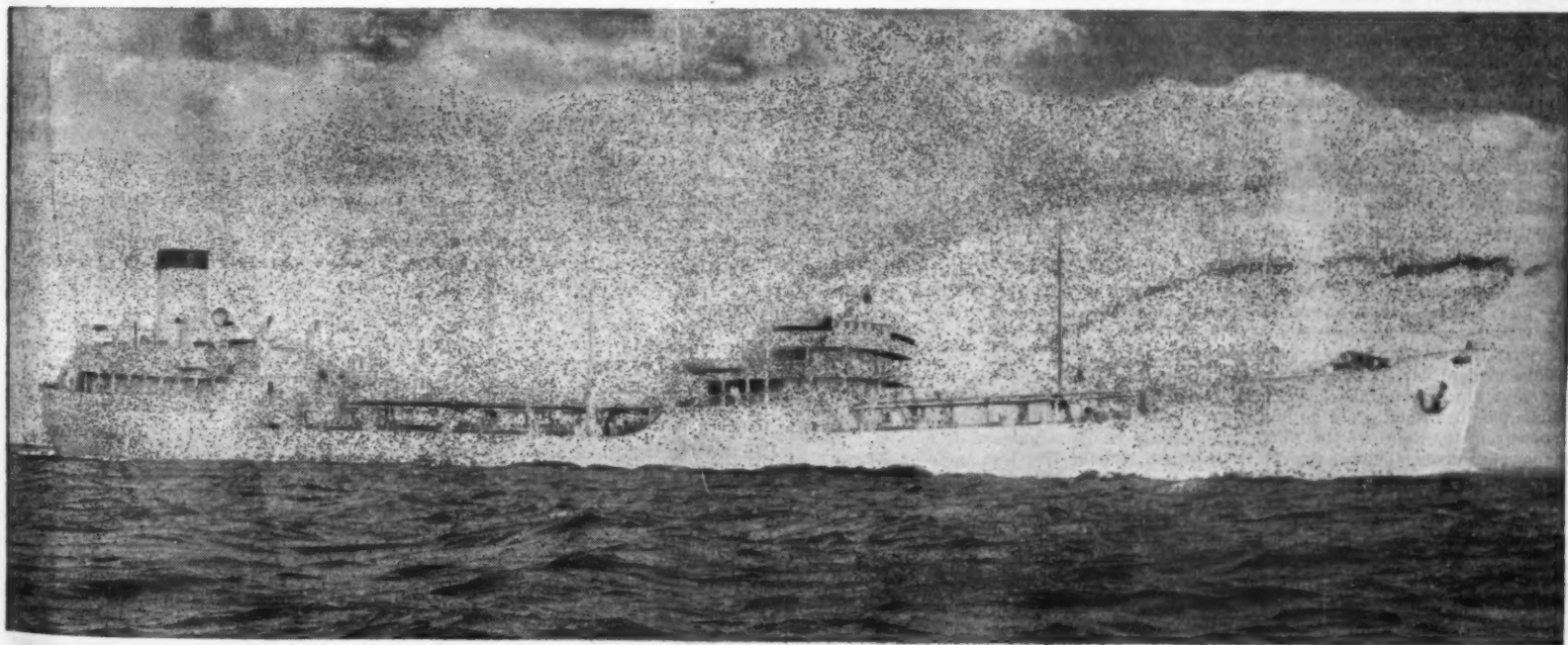
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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

► **FOREIGN AFFAIRS.** The authority of General MacArthur as the military commander in charge of the occupation of Japan for the Allies is re-emphasized by the decision of the foreign ministers of the Big Three at Moscow and in terms which carry an assurance that his successful administration in the past is not to be undermined. The reassertion of his pre-eminent authority was greatly to be desired and will be welcomed generally. Even though there are some detailed qualifications under one of which Russia will have a veto power over the structure of the future government of Japan, the broad pattern is one that, if adhered to in the execution, will point to a control exercised on the lines followed thus far and now with Russia brought into the equation as a collaborating partner. While her demand for a control council in Tokyo is met, it is not a policy-making body, that function being reserved for a new and better Far Eastern Commission of eleven powers in Washington with our having the power of veto along with the other members of the Big Four.

It is to be expected that the decision concerning a commission for the control of atomic energy, functioning through the Security Council of UNO has removed that issue as a disturbing, even threatening force in international relations. For, while Foreign Commissar Molotov at London in September felt that Secretary Byrnes had the bomb in his pocket, the bomb has now been placed on the table, where for the time being at least and indefinitely if all goes well in the commission, it is intended to rest, no longer a threat. Russia should feel reassured by this act, if for no other reason that under the rules of the commission she will have veto power. Apparently this has been enough to produce good feeling, even though Mr. Byrnes did not go into the matter of the secret process of manufacture of the bomb.

In the Far East the decision respecting a five year trusteeship of the Big Four for Korea pending her establishment of a provisional government, and immediate military conferences on the scene to bridge the line between the American and Russian zones is hailed in Washington. It is in line with the reaffirmation by both countries of their policy of non-interference in China, the desirability of withdrawing their forces as soon as possible, and the implied promise of Russia to withdraw by 1 Feb. from Manchuria, a province which we have consistently asserted belonged under the control of China.

In the light of the final communique issued by the foreign ministers covering their deliberations regarding the Far East and Europe it is apparent that the powers have moved out of the blackout which had shrouded their relations since the failure of the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London last September. If any proof were needed, it is to be found in the arrangement for the council deputies to meet, this time with the specific task of preparing, within the limits of the Moscow procedure, the preliminary drafts of the peace treaties with Italy, Hungary, Russia, Bulgaria and Finland.

The decision concerning treaty-making procedure is clearly a victory for Russia, for the treaties are to be written in the final analysis by the Big Three with France included for obvious reasons in the case of Italy and with us eliminated in the case of Finland for the simple reason that we refused to go to war with the small country which had so long been our friend and was no threat to us. The provisions for the inclusion of small nations through a conference of 21 nations midway in the treaty-making process runs only to the form, not to the substance of the procedure.

For all practical purposes the repeated assurances of the White House and the State Department during the war years that there would be a general peace conference after hostilities when boundaries and all other pertinent questions would be decided by the United Nations is a dead letter. This is the hard fact regardless of the good faith of our leaders in the past and the present disappointment of small nations.

Russian realism has won as was to be expected of the Nation which has dominated Europe and has exercised veto power since Stalingrad. Yet the world can now look forward hopefully to the establishment within the relatively near future of formal peace, lacking which progress is impossible, as Europe will testify to after the disastrous and cruel experience of this winter.

Secretary of State Byrnes won only a concession in form through acceptance of his compromise proposal of a peace conference of 21 nations, great and small. However, he went to Moscow keenly aware of the compelling need of getting the Big Three powers back on the track, lest the world disintegrate.

That the way was being eased toward a solution of the peace-making problem became evident early in the conference of the foreign ministers when the State Department announced that Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, our military commander in China, could no longer facilitate the movement of Chinese Nationalist troops from the South to the North, preliminary to operations in Manchuria, unless our special envoy, General George C. Marshall, should give him the signal as a result of his negotiations—and, of course, (though this was not stated) further developments at Moscow. The right for the Nationalists to move from the North to Manchurian ports was maintained and near the end of the conference of foreign ministers further evidence that matters were proceeding satisfactorily was to be seen in the more lenient Russian attitude in Manchuria—a new attitude reflected in making way for Chinese Nationalists to proceed to Mukden and Harbin.

Further evidence of progress in the discussions was discernable in the State Department's right-about-face in deciding to recognize Yugoslavia, which will be among the 21 nations at the peace conference. And our recognition of Bulgaria and Rumania is now assured in view of the provisions set forth in the communique providing for free and fair elections in those countries. This was an issue on which the meeting of the council of foreign ministers founded in London last September.

Obviously more was discussed at Moscow than is set forth in the communique which covered only matters upon which decisions were reached. More will be known in coming weeks as events unfold. It is significant, though, that Iran is not mentioned in the communique. Secretary Byrnes was confronted with a fait accompli upon his arrival in Moscow in the form of a consolidated Soviet position in northern Iran. It may be that Mr. Molotov declined to discuss the subject other than possibly casually.

Our action, after considerable delay, in consenting to discussions with London and Paris, at the instance of the French, over severing diplomatic relations with Generalissimo Franco is to be regarded in the light of the conversations at Moscow. Our representations to Britain and Siam, however, for the purpose of obtaining reasonable terms for Bangkok in the treaty with London are in a separate category. They were based in our traditional policy of the Open Door in the Far East.

► **ARMY GROUND FORCES.** General Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General of Army Ground Forces, presented awards to six officers last week during brief ceremonies held in his office at the Pentagon. They were among a group of 14 officers who were honored with awards at headquarters.

General Devers presented the Distinguished Service Medal to Maj. Gen. Orlando Ward for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as commanding general of the 20th Armored Division. Maj. Gen. Charles L. Scott, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as commanding general of the Armored Force Replacement Training Center at Fort Knox, Ky., received a similar award from General Devers.

Maj. Gen. John B. Anderson received the Distinguished Service Medal from General Devers in connection with the former's services as commanding general of the XVI Corps. Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Cranston was presented with the Distinguished Service Medal, an award made for his outstanding services as commanding general of the Intermediate Section, India-Burma theater of operations.

The Legion of Merit was presented by General Devers to Col. Alexander Graham. Colonel Graham was formerly artillery commander of the 4th Armored "Breakthrough" Division. General Devers also presented the Legion of Merit last week to Capt. Arne H. Ekstrom.

Maj. Gen. Robert W. Hasbrouck, acting Chief of Staff of Army Ground Forces, presented the Legion of Merit to Brig. Gen. John T. B. Bissell, former artillery commander of the 89th "Rolling W" Division, and to Brig. Gen. William G. Walker, former Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, at Headquarters, Army Ground Forces. General Hasbrouck also presented the Legion of Merit to Col. Arthur L. Harding. He presented the Silver Star and the Bronze Star Medal to Col. Peter J. Kopcsak.

Maj. Gen. Lunsford E. Oliver, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, presented the Legion of Merit to Lt. Col. Joseph B. Collerain. Brig. Gen. Harold A. Nisely, Chief of the Ground Ordnance Section, presented Lt. Col. Phillip W. Root and Maj. Robert F. Fowler with the Legion of Merit.

Presentation of the Bronze Star Medal was made by Maj. Gen. Charles L. Bolte, Chief of the Ground Plans Section, to Lt. Col. Samuel E. Shoemaker.

Officers recently assigned to this headquarters include Col. Raymond W. Curtis, Cav., assigned to the Ground G-3 Section; Lt. Col. Gordon B. Page, CE, Ground G-4 Section; Maj. Rufus Huff, MAC, Ground Medical Section, and CWO Herman L. Andrews, AUS, Ground Adjutant General's Section.

Armored School—Two departments of the school, Fort Knox, Ky., have been renamed, the Gunnery Department becoming the Weapons Department and the Tank Department being redesignated as the Full Track Department.

Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Gaffey, commandant, has announced the appointments of Lt. Col. Robert B. Linvill as S-4 and Maj. Roger A. Byron as staff judge advocate.

Officers recently assigned include the following: Lt. Col. Henry C. Brindle, Maj. Forrest W. Creamer, Maj. Harry W. Johnson and Capt. Werner T. Michau, all of the Tactics Department; Maj. Niram L. Sauls and Capt. Robert S. Miller, General Instruction Department; Maj. John C. Honea, Jr., S-3 Section; Capt. Henry D. McKim, S-4 Section; Capt. Henry N. Williford, Officers Division; Maj. Lawrence M. Crow, Capt. Llewellyn A. Williams, 1st Lt. Russell A. Bergmann and 1st Lt. Ray E. Hittmeyer, all of the Training Group; Capt. Wallace H. Spradling, Wheeled Vehicle Department; Capt. Paul J. Woods, Training Literature and Reproduction Department, and 1st Lt. Carl E. Windaugh, Supply Section.

The following officers have been assigned to School Troops: Maj. Charles L. Kimsey, Maj. Jay C. Rayner, Maj. Billy M. Skillman, Capt. Paul R. Benge, Capt. Thomas L. Branigan, Capt. Randolph V. Foster, Capt. George Gosch, Jr., 1st Lt. Willie W. Campbell and 2nd Lt. Leon D. Bickford.

Hqs., V Corps—Maj. Gen. Frank W. Milburn, Commanding General of the V Corps, with headquarters at Fort Jackson, S. C., recently attended a training conference at the office of Maj. Gen. W. B. Keane, acting commanding general of the First Army at Fort Bragg, N. C.

Brig. Gen. J. W. MacKellvie, Commander of V Corps Artillery, and Lt. Col. Kenneth P. Lord, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, were also present. After the conference General Milburn and other members of his party inspected the 13th Airborne Division and the 442nd Field Artillery Group, units of the V Corps which are stationed at Fort Bragg.

Officers of the V Corps staff attended a training conference at Camp Butner, N. C., last week and had an opportunity to witness a demonstration by dogs of the 49th Infantry Scout Dog Platoon. The platoon is a unit recently attached to the V Corps.

Members of the V Corps party, which included Maj. M. H. Terrel, Maj. J. J. Wilderman, Capt. R. B. Gutshall and Capt. G. O. Fraser, held a training conference with Lt. Col. John H. Minton, commanding officer of the 811th Tank Destroyer Battalion. The battalion, which spent 12 months in the European theater of operations, was recently assigned to the V Corps.

Hqs., First Army—Col. Doane F. Kiechel has been appointed Judge Advocate General for the First Army, according to an announcement made recently by Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, commanding general of the First Army. He succeeds Col. John W. Bonner who has been relieved from active duty under the Army's point release system.

CWO James E. Hague of this headquarters has been awarded the Legion of Merit.

Hqs., III Corps—Among officers who have recently reported for duty with Headquarters and Headquarters Company, III Corps, are Lt. Col. Henry J. Hort, Lt. Col. Paul J. Slavik, Capt. William S. McCuen, Capt. Irving M. Miller, 1st Lt. E. M. Iewiecki, 1st Lt. Howard J. Edelson and CWO Mark A. Corthell.

Award of the Bronze Star Medal to 1st Lt. Harry R. Morris of this headquarters was made recently.

Infantry—Reorganized to train Infantry specialists, the 82nd Training Regiment of the Infantry Replacement Training Center at Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark., will instruct men in six technical fields not previously covered at the center, according to Maj. Gen. Emil F. Rienhardt, commanding general of the IRTC.

The men assigned to the regiment will receive basic training in wire communication, radio communication, ammunition and pioneer platoons, intelligence and reconnaissance platoons, and as cooks and clerks.

A board of officers designated by the commanding officer of the regiment, Col. James H. Drake, has screened the unit's instructors, assigning them to units in which they will be best qualified to teach according to their experience and individual preference.

1st Lt. Frank J. Doljsi, assigned to the 83d Training Regiment at the IRTC, Camp Joseph T. Robinson, has been awarded the Silver Star for action while he was a member of the 7th Infantry "Hourglass" Division. He was presented the award

by his regimental commander, Col. Richard Wheeler.

Three officers and one enlisted man, all members of Army Ground Forces Board No. 3 at Fort Benning, Ga., received the Legion of Merit recently. Presentation of the awards was made by Brig. Gen. Harlan N. Hartness, president of the board. Recipients were Col. Ned Blair, Col. Paul E. Leiber, Maj. Ollie J. Allen and M. Sgt. Douglas McL. Reichert.

Citations also were read awarding the Legion of Merit to Col. Ingomar M. Oseth, former member of the board who is now serving in the European theater of operations and Lt. Col. Edward B. Crossman, now on temporary duty in Washington.

Antiaircraft Replacement Training Center—Col. Ralph W. Russell, acting executive officer of the Antiaircraft Artillery School at Fort Bliss, Tex., who will soon leave for assignment as antiaircraft officer at the Replacement and School Command, Birmingham, Ala., was awarded the Croix de Guerre with palm by the French government recently. Presentation of the medal was made to Col. Russell by Brig. Gen. Harry F. Meyers, commanding general of the Antiaircraft Replacement Training Center.

Regular Army enlistments at this center have continued to show an increase, with 634 enlistments tabulated through to Dec. 11. For the past six weeks the center has averaged 84 enlistments each week.

Field Artillery School—Maj. Gen. Louis E. Hibbs, commandant of the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla., presented decorations to ten officers during ceremonies held at the school recently. Citations were read by Col. Harold A. Doherty, S-1 and acting adjutant of the Field Artillery School.

The awards were as follows: Lt. Col. Edward C. Greene, jr., supervisor of administration subjects in the officer candidate section of the Department of Combined Arms, the Legion of Merit; Capt. John F. Mitchell, secretary of the Department of Combined Arms, the Silver Star and Purple Heart; 1st Lt. Philip R. Toale, a student in Pilot Class No. 100 at the Field Artillery School, was presented three Oak Leaf Clusters to the Air Medal; 2nd Lt. John W. Vessey, executive officer of Student Officer Headquarters A, Field Artillery School Detachment, the Air Medal; Lt. Col. Milford W. Wood, commanding officer of the officer candidate section of the school, the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Bronze Star Medal; Capt. Gabe D. Anderson, jr., a student in the Officers' Refresher course, Bronze Star Medal; Capt. Robert S. Hansen, instructor in the Department of Motors, Bronze Star Medal; Maj. Billy H. Kerr, instructor in the techniques of instruction section of the assistant commandant's office, Bronze Star Medal; Capt. Kenneth R. Speas, adjutant of the Officer Candidate School headquarters, Purple Heart; Lt. Col. Clifford M. Snow, supervisor of field exercises and demonstrations of the Department of Combined Arms, the French Croix de Guerre with "etoile de vermeil."

ARMY SERVICE FORCES. Chemical Warfare Service—Col. Walter L. Savell, for the past three and a half years on active duty with the Chemical Warfare Service, has been named Chief Research Chemist of the Remington Rand Inc. Laboratory of Advanced Engineering at South Norwalk, Conn.

Called to active military duty in August, 1942, Colonel Savell served successively as engineer in charge of design, construction and preliminary operation of the Huntsville, Ala., Chemical Warfare Service Arsenal, as Chief of the Requirements Section and Chemical Engineer in the Engineering Section, and as a staff officer to the Assistant Chief, Chemical Warfare Service, in which capacity he was responsible for Chemical Warfare Service air munitions.

Transportation Corps—In spite of a steady acceleration of troop movements by rail from West Coast Ports of Embarkation, arrivals from the Pacific Theaters of Operations continue to pile up in the Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles areas, the War Department announced this week.

During the six-day period starting 21 Dec. and ending 26 Dec. 63,023 troops were scheduled to debark on the West Coast. During the five-day period—16 Dec. through 20 Dec.—125,000 soldiers were debarked at the three major West Coast Ports of Embarkation and their satellite installations, while only 49,289 moved out by rail.

The War Department declared that the most effective possible use is being made of all passenger equipment furnished by the railroads, but pointed out that the rolling stock assigned to the job of moving troops was not sufficient to prevent the growing congestion on the West Coast.

Quartermaster Corps—Lt. Col. Logan Morrill leaves his post as Deputy Director for Perishable Subsistence, Subsistence Division, Office of The Quartermaster General, on 1 Jan., to resume the practice of law and investment counsel, with offices in the Union Central Building in Cincinnati, Ohio. Colonel Morrill was commissioned captain in the AUS, June 1942 and was assigned as assistant to the chief of the Subsistence Branch, Storage and Distribution Division, Office of The Quartermaster General.

Office of the Fiscal Director—Officers recently assigned to the Office of the Fiscal Director, Washington, include: Col. Sidney C. Page; Lt. Col. Leo A. Beale; Lt. Col. Kelly L. Brazier; Lt. Col. Joseph Stancook; Lt. Col. Walter G. Meyer; Lt. Col. Norman E. Youngblood; Major Luther R. Andrews; Major Harry J. Groene; Major John H. Kaufmann; Capt. Frederick W. Hill; Capt. Ross E. Leach; Capt. Colman B. Stein; 1st Lt. Felix S. Dworak; 1st Lt. Leonard Jessen and 1st Lt. Vernon Kaufmann.

Officers recently relieved from the Office of the Fiscal Director, Washington, include: Col. John C. Mechem; Col. Morris C. Troper; Lt. Col. Harry Beecroft; Lt. Col. Charles G. Hardin, jr.; Lt. Col. Robert H. Tomlinson, jr.; Lt. Col. Walter D. Wood; Maj. John F. Baldwin; Maj. Frederic W. Braun; Maj. Eugene R. Harrill; Maj. William A. Jeffers; Maj. Edward D. Muir; Maj. William S. Skelly; Maj. James E. Thomas; Maj. William T. Walker, jr.; Capt. Roger G. Ashamy; Capt. Joseph O. Boote, jr.; Capt. Frank R. Panek; Capt. David H. Shearer; and 1st Lt. William F. Stevenson.

Col. John H. Doherty, recently returned from the India Burma Theater where he served as Finance Officer, Air Force Headquarters, has been assigned as Assistant Chief, Receipts and Disbursements Planning and Operations Division.

Col. W. H. Heavey has been assigned Chief of the Coordination and Reports Branch vice Colonel M. C. Troper, relieved. Colonel Heavey served at various times as Chief, Fiscal Training Section, Chief, Demobilization Planning Section, and Chief, Postwar Planning Section, Coordination and Reports Branch. Before coming to Washington, Colonel Heavey was assigned to the Finance Replacement Training Center, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana as Executive Officer and Director of Military Training.

Maj. Harry L. Atkinson has been assigned Chief, Postwar Planning Section, Coordination and Reports Branch. Major Atkinson served as Director, Officer Candidate School at the Army Finance School, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana from

February 1944 to August 1945. In October 1945 Major Atkinson graduated from the Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Maj. John H. Mathias has been appointed Chief, Administrative Management Section, Coordination and Reports Branch, vice Capt. L. J. Gouning, relieved. Prior to his assignment in Washington Major Mathias was Deputy Director, Overseas Accounts Branch, ETO.

Capt. Leroy J. Gouning, Office of the Fiscal Director, Washington, D. C., was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States during a session of that body on 5 Dec.

Signal Corps—For "achievements which contributed materially to the war effort" in his capacity as Chief, Special Activities Branch, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Lt. Col. Charles J. McIntyre has been awarded the Legion of Merit.

"In the performance of the functions of his office," the citation reads, "Lieutenant Colonel McIntyre formulated and directed the public relations policies of the Signal Corps; he developed and maintained mutually cordial relationships within the Signal Corps, with its suppliers, communications companies and technical societies and organizations and he handled with great care and tact the dissemination of material on matters of national interest."

"In creating and directing the policies involved with the publication of the Signal Corps Technical Information Letter, and using keen editorial judgment in the selection of material, he was substantially instrumental in improving operational and maintenance practices for Signal Corps equipment in the field. He continually demonstrated his high qualities of leadership and administrative ability in accomplishing a diversity of tasks with a minimum of personnel and with maximum efficiency. His signal achievements materially contributed to the war effort."

Col. Kenneth S. Stice, Commanding Officer of the Seventh Signal Training Regiment and the Signal Training Group at Camp Crowder, Mo., has entered the Percy Jones General Hospital at Battle Creek, Mich., for a physical check-up prior to his retirement from the Army.

A lightweight radar set which could be transported by plane and set up in forward areas inaccessible to larger detector equipments gave invaluable service in warning of approaching aircraft in the European and Pacific theaters.

This equipment, officially designated as the AN/TPS-3, was designed and developed at the Evans Signal Laboratory, Belmar, N. J. Although the set weighs only 1,340 pounds when packed and requires only two operators, it is extremely accurate and exceptionally rugged.

Lt. Col. James W. Baldwin, Signal Corps, has been awarded the Legion of Merit for outstanding service as Assistant Executive and later as Chief, Administrative Branch, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, from April, 1942, to September, 1945.

Lt. Col. Francis W. Davis, former Chief, Photographic Administrative Branch, has been designated Assistant Chief, Army Pictorial Service. Other assignments in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer include Lt. Col. Ralph G. Edwards to Operations and Planning Branch; Captain Claude L. Bradley, jr., to Intelligence and Communication Coordination Branch and Capt. Edward W. Chandler and Sean Dillon to Military Training Branch.

ASF Greetings

General Brehon Somervell, commanding general of the Army Service Forces, sends the following greeting to the troops:

On this first peacetime Christmas in four years, I extend my warmest holiday greetings to all Army men and women throughout the world.

I address my greetings not only to you upon whom the important tasks of Army Services fall, but also to you who served and have now reverted to civilian life.

My thoughts are especially with you who must spend this Yuletide far from home. Yours is the harder ordeal, for now that the actual fighting has stopped, the incentive to work on may appear less compelling. However, I know that you accept your responsibilities with the same vigor and firm conviction which distinguished your recent outstanding contribution to Victory.

All of us still held to our assignments in the Army can find inward satisfaction in the knowledge that we are carrying through to the end a mission which must be finished to insure a world at peace on future Christmases. May that realization inspire you during this Christmas Season!

Convicted by Court Martial

A general court martial board of ten officers this week found Maj. Alphonse J. Fabbriatore guilty of seventeen of nineteen specifications involving fraudulent transfers and discharges of enlisted men at the Army Air Forces base at Mitchell Field, L. I.

The board deliberated two hours before reaching a verdict. A total of \$6,250 in alleged bribes was involved in the conspiracy, the prosecution charged during the trial. Furlough transfers and discharges were obtained, it was alleged, for thirteen enlisted men, three of whom got discharged. These three are now back in uniform.

Navy Demobilization

The Navy demobilized 111,358 of its personnel during the week ending 22 Dec., to bring its grand total to 1,154,305.

Separations during the week were ap-

proximately 33,000 ahead of the schedule for that period. The Navy is now nearly 45,000 ahead of schedule.

Meanwhile it was announced that the Marine Corps has released a total of 176,334 and the Coast Guard 64,428 through December. The Marine Corps is now more than 47,000 ahead of schedule.

Brig. Gen. Safford Resigns

Brig. Gen. H. F. Safford, Ordnance Department, has resigned from the Army to accept a position as Executive Vice President of the Ohio Rubber Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

During his 28 years' service in the Army General Safford received the Legion of Merit and a citation for Distinguished Service. General Safford was given the legion of Merit award for his work at the Watervliet Arsenal where he successfully expanded the production of cannon of all calibers and developed new manufacturing processes which were instrumental in saving thousands of machine-hours and man-hours.

Convicts Pardoned

Limited to those who entered the armed forces on or after 29 July 1941, President Truman this week pardoned several thousand former Federal convicts in recognition of their meritorious service in the armed forces during the war.

Included were more than 2,000 paroled directly from Federal institutions for induction into the Army and ex-convicts who had completed their terms before they entered war service. The White House, in its announcement did not estimate the total affected.

Germany Under Control

Denazification of Germany is well advanced, General Joseph T. McNarney, Military Governor, U. S. Zone, declared this week.

Speaking over the National Hour, General McNarney told a radio audience that thousands of Nazis have been removed from government and industry. Approximately 100,000 Nazis, he said, are in custody as members of organizations to be tried by the international tribunal now in session at Nurnberg.

Army Orders
(Continued from Page 591)

2d Lt. I. M. Goldberg, Ft. Riley, Kans., to 2d Sv C. WDPC, Ft. Dix, N. J.

FIELD ARTILLERY

Maj. E. G. Clapp, Jr., Cp Gruber, Okla., to Washington, D. C.
Capt. R. H. Cook, Camp Campbell, Ky., to Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. E. A. Peach, Ft. Bragg, N. C. to 6th Sv C. Ft. Wayne, Mich.

Col. W. H. Cureton, Ft. Sill, Okla., to AGO Washington, D. C.

Capt. J. B. Hinch, Cp Atterbury, Ind., to FARTC Ft. Bragg, N. C.

1st Lt. A. R. Woodacre, Cp Edwards, Mass., FARTC Ft. Bragg, N. C.

INFANTRY

Col. G. E. Parker, San Diego, Calif., to U of Nevada, Reno as PMS&T.

Col. F. R. Fuller, Ft. McClellan, Ala., to U

of Me., Orono as PMS&T.

Col. F. P. Greer, Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., to Cp J. T. Robinson, Ark.

Col. Samuel Roth, Ft. Bragg, N. C., to J. T. Robinson, Ark.

Lt. Col. W. R. Lawson, Cp Blanding, Fla., to J. T. Robinson, Ark.

Lt. Col. J. T. Walker, Cp Wheeler, Ga., to OCoS, Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. J. T. Malloy, Ft. Sill, Okla., to Cp J. T. Robinson, Ark.

Maj. C. H. Clark, Washington, D. C., to SEPE, Ft. Mason, Calif.

Capt. W. C. Wheeler, Tuscaloosa, Ala., to Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Capt. C. E. Runkle, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Cp J. T. Robinson, Ark.

1st Lt. Leon Martin, Ft. Devens, Mass., to Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Capt. C. I. Balcer, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Cp J. T. Robinson, Ark.

1st Lt. J. F. Concannon, Ft. McClellan, Ala., to 1 Sv C. Boston.

1st Lt. C. W. Willingham, Cp Blanding, Fla., to Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Capt. V. D. Reynolds, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Cp J. T. Robinson, Ark.

1st Lt. C. F. Craig, Cp Edwards, Mass., to Ft. McClellan, Ala.

1st Lt. R. A. Burnett, Washington, D. C., to Ft. McClellan, Ala.

2nd Lt. J. E. Collier, Cp Hood, Tex., to Oak Ridge, Tenn.

2nd Lt. R. L. Hoffacker, Richmond, Va., to Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Capt. T. M. B. Hicks, Kingston, Pa., to 7 Sv C. Omaha.

1st Lt. L. K. Randall, Cp Lee, Va., to OCoS, Washington, D. C.

Col. J. B. Lovless, Cp Swift, Tex., to Cp J. T. Robinson, Ark.

Capt. Paul Chmar, Memphis, Tenn., to Ft. McClellan, Ala.

2nd Lt. W. L. Foster, Cp Hood, Tex., to Oak Ridge, Tenn.

2nd Lt. A. B. Windham, Cp Pickett, Va., to Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Col. H. E. Kelly, Washington, D. C., to Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. J. O. Kelder, Phoenixville, Pa., to Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Capt. E. A. Provost, Washington, D. C., to Ft. McClellan, Ala.

1st Lt. R. E. Garrett, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Cp J. T. Robinson, Ark.

1st Lt. R. B. Ryan, Tuscaloosa, Ala., to Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Col. H. P. Shaffer, Cp Blanding, Fla., to Ft. Jackson, S. C.

1st Lt. W. N. Meyer, Cp Atterbury, Ind., to Cp J. T. Robinson, Ark.

Capt. D. K. Tucker, Cp Edwards, Mass., to Ft. McClellan, Ala.

2nd Lt. J. M. Wycoff, Cp Fannin, Tex., to Oak Ridge, Tenn.

2nd Lt. S. W. Yonkers, Washington, D. C., to Ft. McClellan, Ala.

1st Lt. W. M. Layton, Cp Pickett, Va., to Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Lt. Col. D. A. McPherson, Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Cp J. T. Robinson, Ark.

Capt. S. R. Burton, Cp J. T. Robinson, Ark., to State College, Manhattan, Kan., as Asst. PMS&T.

1st Lt. H. A. McKinley, Cp Atterbury, Ind., to Cp J. T. Robinson, Ark.

1st Lt. J. F. Smith, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Cp J. T. Robinson, Ark.

1st Lt. B. H. Throp, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Cp J. T. Robinson, Ark.

1st Lt. J. F. Kuhns, Marinsburg, W. Va., to Cp Cooke, Calif.

Capt. A. P. Ellis, Jr., Ft. Jackson, S. C., to Det. 56 City High Schools, Memphis, Tenn.

Capt. A. Merrick, Cp Wolters, Tex., to U of Wash., Seattle, as Asst. PMS&T.

Capt. T. M. B. Hicks, 3rd, Cp J. T. Robinson, Ark., to Casper, Wyo. as PMS&T.

1st Lt. A. P. Chamie, Ann Arbor, Mich., to Cp Roberts, Calif.

2nd Lt. J. W. Harlow, Washington, D. C., to MDW, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Maj. W. H. Pearson, Cp Campbell, Ky., to Washington, D. C.

Col. B. R. DeGraff, Cp San Luis Obispo, Calif., to Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I.

Maj. D. B. Wentzel, Washington, D. C., to RTC, Ft. McClellan, Ala.

AIR CORPS

Capt. B. N. Johnson, Syracuse, N. Y., to MDW, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Capt. C. P. Kearfott, Ann Arbor, Mich., to JAGD, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Capt. M. F. Lowrance, Ann Arbor, Mich., to Hq AA Sch, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

1st Lt. R. N. Du Rant, Ann Arbor, Mich., to JAGD, Washington, D. C.

1st Lt. R. E. Vandiver, Ann Arbor, Mich., to JAGD, Washington, D. C.

Capt. L. R. Renfrow, Ann Arbor, Mich., to Hq Fourth Army, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. F. L. Blackmon, Ann Arbor, Mich., to JAGD Inf., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

1st Lt. M. E. Whittington, Ann Arbor, Mich., to JAGD, Washington, D. C.

1st Lt. R. M. Root, Ann Arbor, Mich., to JAGO, Washington, D. C.

Capt. J. J. Malik, Ann Arbor, Mich., to Dallas, Tex.

Lt. Col. E. J. Latoszewski, San Antonio, Tex., to OCoS, Washington, D. C.

Maj. W. E. Brigham, Donaldsonville, Ga., to AAA Redist Sc No 5, Greensboro, N. C.

2nd Lt. J. C. Buckland, Ann Arbor, Mich., to Hq 3d Sv C. Baltimore, Md.

Capt. G. B. Norberg, Jr., Ann Arbor, Mich., to Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Maj. F. M. Pickens, Atlanta, Ga., to Hq 3d Sv C. Baltimore, Md.

Col. J. Rutledge, Jr., San Antonio, Tex., to Louisville, Ky.

Capt. J. W. Sinclair, Ann Arbor, Mich., to Hq 3d Sv C. Baltimore, Md.

Capt. W. E. Short, Buckley Fld., Colo., to Sch Mil Govt., Charlottesville, Va.

1st Lt. C. H. Munch, Cp Beale, Calif., to USMA, West Point, N. Y.

Maj. J. D. Patton, Patterson Fld., Ohio, to Dept State, Washington, D. C.

Maj. J. W. Lash, Wright Fld., Ohio, to OCoS, Washington, D. C.

Col. F. R. Terrell, Washington, D. C., to 41st AAF Base Unit, Maxwell Fld., Ala.

Capt. E. L. Gross, Ann Arbor, Mich., to JAG, Governors Island, N. Y.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

1st Lt. M. Swartz, Ft. Bliss, Tex., to 3d Sv C., Ft. G. Meade, Md.

Lt. Col. S. S. Barchan, Jacksonville, Fla.,

to Tng Center, Cp Lee, Va.

1st Lt. H. Masur, Indiantown Gap Mil Res., Pa., to Sep Cen Cp Atterbury, Ind.

Col. R. J. Kelly, Cp Lee, Va., to OCoS, Washington, D. C.

Col. L. L. Clayton, Ft. Bliss, Tex., to AGO, Washington, D. C.

Maj. T. F. Penney, Washington, D. C., to AAA Repl Pool, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

2nd Lt. E. Dosh, Des Moines, Iowa, to Hq 6th Sv C. Chicago, Ill.

Capt. R. E. Kelly, Jeffersonville, Ind., to 2d Sv C Sep C, Ft. Dix, N. J.

2nd Lt. E. M. Cooke, Aberdeen Pr Gr, Md., to 2d Sv C Sep Cen, Ft. Dix, N. J.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

2nd Lt. G. S. Taketa, Ft. Mason, Calif., to Civil Censorship Cp, Stoneman, Calif.

2nd Lt. L. Moore, Washington, D. C., to Sep C No 26 Ft. Dix, N. J.

Lt. Col. L. Cowart, Atlanta, Ga., to DP OC of S. Washington, D. C.

2nd Lt. E. K. Mothers, Camp Lee, Va., to 7 Sv C.

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS

R. F. Hageman, Portland, Ore., to 9th Sv C. Santa Barbara, Calif.

R. C. Hancock, Cp Gordon, Ga., to Hq 4th Sv C. Atlanta, Ga.

A. J. Lavery, Washington, D. C., to Washington, D. C.

H. F. Hughes, Monterey, Calif., to AG Pool SEPE, Ft. Mason, Calif.

C. J. Mitchell, San Antonio, Tex., to New Orleans, La.

D. E. Brown, Indiantown Gap Mil Res., Pa., to Gravelly Point, Washington, D. C.

H. L. Purvis, Ayer, Mass., to 7th Sv C. Springfield, Mo.

A. Bockel, Brooklyn, N. Y., to 13th CA Mine Plant Btry, Boston, Mass.

J. B. Askew, ordered to AD to appear before Ret. bd.

K. W. Cornell, Stockton, Calif., to SFPE Ft. Mason, Calif.

D. L. Graf, New Orleans, to Cp Lee, Va.

S. L. King, Norfolk, Va., to Cp Lee, Va.

J. F. Hume, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Cp Lee, Va.

A. N. Mraz, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

WARRANT OFFICERS (Jr)

H. C. Finley reapt'd. to rank from 24 Sept. 1942.

James Fennell reapt'd. to rank from 26 Aug. 1941.

R. C. Kindig, Cp Haan, Calif., to 355 ASF Band, Cp Anza, Calif.

L. B. Kirkley, Cp Lee, Va., to NYPE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

G. M. Rivenbark, Ft. Mason, Calif., to Lawson GH Atlanta.

W. B. Kelly, Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md., to Hq 3 Sv C. Baltimore.

R. O. Nelson, St. Paul, Minn., to 346 ASF Band, Vaughan GH Hines, Ill.

B. F. Beste, Seattle, Wash., to Ft. Robinson, Nebr.

RETIRED

Col. G. H. Millholland (Lt. Col.) Cav., ret. as Col. upon own app.

Col. T. E. Binford, FA.

Col. G. A. Greaves (Lt. Col. QMC) OD, as Col. upon own app.

Col. B. Frankenberger, FA.

Col. J. K. Nissley, AC.

Col. H. C. Chenault, MC.

Col. C. H. Jones (Lt. Col.) Inf., as Col., p.d.

Col. C. B. Hazeltine, Cav.

Col. H. Rockafellow, AGD.

Col. C. M. McMurray, Inf.

Maj. R. J. M. Fyfe, Jr., Inf.

Col. W. W. Dick, AGD, rev. to retd. status.

Col. H. McC. Cochran, 3rd, CAC.

Capt. M. B. Robinson, ANC, p.d.

1st Lt. H. C. Althusen, ANC, p.d.

1st Lt. E. B. Hutchison, ANC, p.d.

1st Lt. W. P. Johnson, ANC, p.d.

1st Lt. M. P. Keane, ANC, p.d.

1st Lt. M. L. Meyer, ANC, p.d.

2nd Lt. B. M. Bruce, ANC, p.d.

1st Lt. E. L. Beumont, ANC, p.d.

1st Lt. R. Freeman, ANC, p.d.

1st Lt. B. Hudson, ANC, p.d.

1st Lt. S. L. Martin, ANC, p.d.

1st Lt. E. M. Morris, ANC, p.d.

2nd Lt. L. T. Baum, ANC, p.d.

Maj. G. B. Evert, ANC, p.d.

Maj. A. G. Fox, ANC, p.d.

1st Lt. H. M. Cook, ANC, p.d.

1st Lt. A. M. Douglas, ANC, p.d.

1st Lt. G. E. Hamilton, ANC, p.d.

1st Lt. N. E. Joiner, ANC, p.d.

1st Lt. I. M. Watson, ANC, p.d.

1st Lt. M. W. Faulkenberry, ANC, p.d.

Col. H. Linser, CWS.

Capt. E. F. Palmer, CAC.

RESIGNED

Col. W. L. Etienne (Capt.) MC.

Maj. F. H. Thone (Capt.) MC.

Maj. K. G. Arabian (1st Lt.) CWS.

Capt. H. A. Waterman (1st Lt.) CAC.

CHANGE OF NAME

Maj. Attilio Darin Puppel, MC, to Allen Darin Puppel.

Capt. Lydia Richardson Briggs, WAC, to Lydia Richardson Snyder.

Capt. Abraham Holland, AC, to Fred Holland.

Capt. Lester Silverstein, QMC, to Lester R. Silla.

1st Lt. Luciano De Franco, FA, to Louis Lucian De Frances.

(Please turn to Next Page)

SCHOOL AND CAMP DIRECTORY

The Schools and Camps listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory address them directly or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education, 1711 Conn. Ave., Washington 9, D. C.

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Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

1st Lt. Viola E. Dougherty, ANC, to Viola B. Holland.
1st Lt. Julia G. Mack, WAC, to Julia G. McNaughton.
1st Lt. Vivian B. Opreko, WAC, to Vivian B. Piccinolo.
1st Lt. Betty M. Paulson, ANC, to Betty M. Paulson Grinsage.
1st Lt. Martha M. Raplenovix, WAC, to Martha R. Levy.
1st Lt. Ben Ricardo, AC, to Ben Richards.
2nd Lt. Marion P. Chambers, ANC, to Marion C. Van Vleet.
2nd Lt. Helen C. Meagle, ANC, to Helen C. Hoffman.
2nd Lt. Leonard John Daniel Plech, AC, to Leonard John Daniel Parker.
2nd Lt. Margaret Anne Stout, ANC, to Margaret Anne Ellett.
2nd Lt. Bernice E. Ward, ANC, to Bernice Elaine Hart.
Lt. Col. Stanley Harold Cohn, MC, to Stanley Harold Craig.
Capt. Bartolomeo Massocchi, MC, to Bart Paul Massey.
2nd Lt. Carla V. Heupel, ANC, to Carla Veronica Scott.
2nd Lt. Anthony C. Loscalzo, CMP, to Anthony Chandler.
2nd Lt. Camilla L. White, ANC, to Camilla W. Horton.
2nd Lt. Phyllis Louise Yenter, ANC, to Phyllis Louise Halferty.
P/O Joseph Besharian, AC, to Joseph Beshar.

ENLISTED MEN RETIRED

M.Sgt. J. Blachoff, AAF.
M.Sgt. J. T. Orr, AAF.
T.Sgt. R. H. Peterson, Inf.
Tec.3 A. Morton, QMC.
S.Sgt. L. M. Haddock.
Sgt. F. Nowitski.
Sgt. T. S. Tylliski.
M.Sgt. W. J. Montgomery, AAF.
M.Sgt. J. R. Southall, DEML.
1st Sgt. H. L. Stallworth, CAC.
T.Sgt. A. Summers, QMC.
S.Sgt. C. W. Sperry, MD.
Sgt. J. L. Stone, MD.
Sgt. T. H. Sullivan, AAF.
M.Sgt. W. F. Edwards, AAF.
M.Sgt. M. A. Schmidt, AAF.
M.Sgt. K. A. Scott, AAF.
M.Sgt. I. Sedofsky, CMP.
1st Sgt. F. Six, CMP.
T.Sgt. K. Henningsen, DEML.
T.Sgt. W. M. Snyder, AAF.
S.Sgt. T. A. Williams, MD.
Sgt. C. Sabo, AAF.
M.Sgt. P. Petrick, QMC.
1st Sgt. T. M. Newell, MD.
T.Sgt. T. J. Jefferson, USMA, Cav.
S.Sgt. F. J. Prack, TC.
S.Sgt. S. P. Ratner, MD.
M.Sgt. W. L. Pankhurst, DEML.
M.Sgt. R. A. Rogers, TC.
1st Sgt. J. J. Dominguez.
1st Sgt. W. A. Redman, DEML.
M.Sgt. H. E. McNabb, QMC.
1st Sgt. W. L. Oliver.
T.Sgt. C. Mulligan, QMC.

Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 589)

sonnel, Navy Dept.
Gordon H. Ekblad (MC), to Naval Air Station, Banana River, Fla.
Robert A. J. English, to Army and Navy Staff College, Washington.
Robert J. Esslinger, to Commander, Destroyer Division 142.
Houston B. Fite (MC), to Naval Receiving Station, Terminal Island, San Pedro, Calif.
Walter O. Ford, to Commander, Destroyer Squadron 32.

Philip D. Gallery, to Commander, Destroyer Division 72.
Fritz Gleim, jr., to nearest N. D. pending assignment.
Virgil E. Gordinier, to Small Craft Training Center, San Pedro, Calif., pending assignment.
Edward D. Gaffin (CEC), to Public Works Officer, 4th N. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
Beverly Harrison, jr., to Commander, Destroyer Squadron 7.
Glenn R. Hartwig, to Commander, Destroyer Squadron 2.
Harry B. Heneberger, to Commander, Destroyer Squadron 23.
Arthur S. Hill, to Naval Air Base, Kisarazu, Japan.
Frederick V. H. Hilles, to Commander, Destroyer Division 22.
Selden G. Hooper, to Commander, Destroyer Division 302.
Mike H. Hubbard, to Commander, Destroyer Squadron 15.
Richard F. J. Johnson, jr., to Commander, Destroyer Squadron 24.
Robert T. S. Keith, to Commander, Destroyer Division 32.
Charles H. Kendall, to Commander, Destroyer Division 152.
Frank A. Latham, (MC) to Naval Air Station, Dallas, Tex.
Charles F. Macklin, jr., to Commander, L&M(R) Squadrons, Pacific.
Robert F. Martin, to Commander, Destroyer Division 232.
Charles T. Mauro, jr., to Commander, Destroyer Division 162.
Lewis R. McDowell, to Navy Dept.
Harry F. Miller, to Commander, Destroyer Squadron 33.
Albert O. Momm, to Commander, Destroyer Division 112.
William B. Moore, to Chief of Staff and Aide—Commander, Cruiser Division 15.
Clarence R. Morrison, to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frederick W. Muller, (MC) to Naval Hospital, Norman, Oklahoma.
Richard E. Myers, to Commander, Destroyer Division 52.
William W. Outerbridge, to Commander, Destroyer Division 42.
Herman O. Parish, to Training Station, Norfolk.
Edward N. Parker, to Commander, Destroyer Squadron 21.
Thomas C. Ragaw, to Pers., Navy Dept.
Charles J. Rend, to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.
William A. Riley, to Commander, LST Squadrons, Pacific.
Warner S. Rodimon, to nearest N. D. pending assignment.
William K. Romoser, to Commander, Destroyer Squadron 9.
Philip H. Ross, to Pre-Commissioning Training Center, San Francisco.
William C. Schultz, to Commander, Destroyer Squadron 11.
George C. Seay, to Naval Academy, Annapolis.
Richard W. Smith, to Commander, Destroyer Squadron 6.
Clifford F. Storey, (MC) to Hospital, Corpus Christi.
Herald F. Stout, to nearest N. D. pending assignment.
Stephen W. Tackney, to Commander, Destroyer Division 192.
Hinn Vanmater, to Commander, Destroyer Division 262.
Donald C. Varian, to Commander, Destroyer Squadron 4.
Charles K. Weldner, (CEC) to Bur. Pers., Navy Dept.
Bosquet N. Wev, to Commander, Destroyer Division 242.

(Please turn to Page 598)



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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

THE Secretary of War and Mrs. Patterson will be among the guests whom Mr. Joseph Alsop will entertain at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Patterson attended the reception given Wednesday by the Colombian Ambassador and Senora de Sanz de Santamaria in honor of Dr. Gabriel Turbay, former Colombian Ambassador to Washington.

Mrs. Patterson also attended the afternoon parties given by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Theron D. Weaver, and Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Levin Campbell entertaining for Miss Mary Beal, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. J. Warren Darling and also was a guest at the farewell gathering at which Comdr. and Mrs. Richard Coldridge of the British colony in Washington bade goodbye before their departure for England.

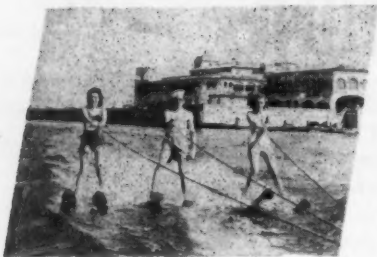
Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Charles L. Scott went to West Point for the Holidays. When they return to Washington this coming month they plan to move into their recently purchased home on Klingie Road, N. W.

Col. and Mrs. Feodor O. Schmidt are leaving Washington for Newport, Rhode Island, where Col. Schmidt will be the Army Instructor at the Naval War College. Col. Schmidt had the same assignment before going overseas. Their new address will be c/o Naval War College.

Retired officers of the armed services living in and around Clearwater, Fla., are organized into a Retired Officers Club which assembles for lunch at the Clearwater Yacht Club at 1:00 p.m. on the first Friday in each month.

The Club President for the current year is Brig. Gen. G. H. Estes, Ret., and the Sec. and Treas. is Comdr. F. J. Comerford, USN-Ret.

The Club Membership comprises 4 General Officers, USA; 2 Rear Admirals, USN; 13 Colonels, USA; 1 Colonel, USMC; 2 Captains, USN; 6 Lt. Colonels, USA; 1 Lt. Colonel, USMC; 2 Commanders, USN; 2 Majors, USA; 1 Major USMC; 2 Captains, USMC and 1 Lieutenant, USA.



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MRS. THOMAS HENDERSON FARNSWORTH
who before her recent marriage to Captain Farnsworth, USA (USMA '43), was Miss Deborah Dickson Lombard of South Portland, Me.

Officers, both active and retired visiting Clearwater are welcome guests at the monthly luncheon.

Col. George W. Cocheu, retired, and Mrs. Cocheu revived their pleasant custom of keeping open house Christmas Eve, and entertained Monday evening at their home on Foxhall Road.

Rear Admiral Arthur Mayo, on duty in Honolulu, and recently back in Washington on leave, was the guest of honor of Comdr. and Mrs. Charles C. Windsor at a cocktail party Sunday last at their home. In the company were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Franklin Hart, Col. and Mrs. Jess Bennett, and Comdr. Joseph Reichie.

Comdr. and Mrs. Windsor also entertained Christmas Eve at an eggnog party for her son, Mr. David Chew Stephenson, down from Princeton for the Holidays. Among the company of young people were Lt. and Mrs. Herbert Laughlin, Lt. Richard Myers, Lt. Jorge Tristani, Ensign Charles Carroll Morgan, Jr., D. St. Pierre Gaillard, Jr., a student at the Citadel; Miss Lucy Staton, daughter of Admiral Staton, and a debutante of this season. Also Miss Mary Echols and Miss (Please turn to Next Page)

THE FULFILLMENT OF A DREAM



General James Harbord first thought of it...told the President of the Del Monte Properties Company what a wonderful place the Monterey Peninsula might be for officers in the service to retire to. Close to the historic Monterey Presidio, with a healthful, year-round climate, it offers every facility for sports and social activities.

The outgrowth of the General's suggestion was the Monterey Peninsula Country Club, now having a membership of approximately 400, including many retired officers. Members are elected; then purchase home sites and memberships at average costs of \$1,000 to \$1,500, with dues of \$5.00 per month.

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**MONTEREY PENINSULA
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Weddings and Engagements

MISS Phillis Marie Honan, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John J. Honan of Fourth Army, Fort Sam Houston, became the bride of Lt. Everett Dunbar Marvin, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Everett D. Marvin of Woodbury, Conn., in a double ring ceremony on 16 Dec., Col. Joseph R. Koch, chaplain, USA, officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. She was exquisitely gowned in magnolia satin with sweetheart neckline embroidered with seed pearls. The bouffant skirt was designed with a train. Her finger-length veil cascaded from a coronet of satin and seed pearls. She carried her white prayer book topped with a white orchid. Inserted in the prayer book was a French lace handkerchief which has been carried by brides in the Marvin family for several generations.

Mrs. William Wesley Roberts, Jr., of Washington, D. C., was her sister's matron of honor, and Misses Charlotte Roehm and Ruth Shelton were the bridesmaids.

Capt. Lloyd P. Buehler served as best man and the groomsmen were Capt. Frank W. Bauers and Lt. Edward P. Gahl. The ushers included Capt. N. J. Huffman and Lt. George T. Fleming.

A reception afterwards was held in the Fort Sam Houston Officers' Club.

Among the many wedding guests were the bridegroom's parents, who came from Connecticut.

Following a trip to Monterrey, Mex., the couple will reside in San Antonio, where Lt. Marvin is on duty at Randolph Field.

An announcement has been received of the marriage of Julia Anne Bratton, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Daniel Bratton of Fort George G. Meade, Md., to Lt. Col. Claude J. Merrill, OWS, son of Mr. and Mrs. Marion R. Merrill of Pocomoke City, Md., on Wednesday, 5 Dec. at 4 p.m. in the Post Chapel at Fort Meade.

The bride who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gray sequin street length gown and a halo hat of small gray bows. Her corsage was of white orchids. Maj. William Merrill, cousin of the bridegroom was best man. A reception following the ceremony was held at the home of the bride's parents.

Mrs. Merrill attended the Miss Eastman's School in Washington and was graduated from Skidmore College. Colonel Merrill is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University and was commissioned in the Regular Army in 1939. Colonel Merrill is on leave after serving overseas for three years in Africa, Italy, France, and Germany. At the termination of his leave, the couple will report to Edgewood Arsenal for station.

The home of Capt. S. C. Stengel (CEC) USN-Ret. in Oakland, Calif., was the scene of a very pretty wedding on 7 Dec., when Miss Lesley Carroll Anderson,

daughter of Mrs. Stengel and the late Capt. Lesley B. Anderson, USN '06, was united in marriage to Lt. Boyd Watts Lucas, Jr., USMCR.

Lt. Lucas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lucas of Berkeley, Calif., graduated from the University of Calif. in 1942 and was affiliated with Sigma Nu fraternity. Lt. Lucas received his commission at Quantico, Va. and served twenty-seven months in the Pacific area.

The bride spent much of her childhood in Washington where she attended Gunston Hall and graduated from Lesley College in Cambridge, Mass. She also did post graduate work at the University of California.

The ceremony which was private, was performed by the Reverend C. P. Casady of All Soul's Episcopal church, Berkeley, and was followed by a reception. Lt. and Mrs. Lucas left by motor for Southern California but returned to Oakland for the Christmas holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Colin P. Osborne of Southern Pines, N. C., announce the marriage of their daughter, Nancy Ruth to Lt. A. Kellogg Stebbins III, USA, on 27 Dec. The wedding took place at the home in Baltimore of Chaplain Frank Brazington, uncle of the bride who performed the ceremony and was attended by relatives of the bride and bridegroom.

The bride is a graduate of Southern Pines High School and attended Guilford College, Greensboro, N. C.

Lt. Stebbins son of Col. and Mrs. Albert K. Stebbins, Jr., of the Army and Westfield, N. J., is a graduate of the United States Military Academy, class of 1945.

The wedding of Frances Amelia Bigbee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Albert Bigbee of Little Rock, Ark., and Capt. Alexander R. Bolling, Jr., son of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Alexander R. Bolling of Washington, D. C., took place in the Winfield Methodist Church in Little Rock, Ark., 17 Dec. The bride carried white roses with orchid center. Church decorations were palms, baskets of white gladioli, roses and snapdragons at the candlelight service.

After a short honeymoon at Hot Springs, Ark., Capt. and Mrs. Bolling will return to Washington to spend the holidays with Captain Bolling's mother who lives at 3100 Conn. Ave., N.W.

Capt. Bolling just returned from overseas and will report to West Point for duty at expiration of his leave.

In San Francisco, Miss Alice Jean Ingersoll, daughter of Adm. and Mrs. Royal Eason Ingersoll, of Washington and Yerba Buena Island, was married to Lt. Arthur Corydon Nagle, USAAF.

The ceremony, performed at 4:30 p.m. by Rear Adm. William N. Thomas, Chief of Navy Chaplains, took place in The Chapel, Treasure Island 19 Dec.

Escorted to the altar by Adm. Ingersoll, Miss Ingersoll was attired in gleaming white satin, with a long, flowing train. Her veil of delicate rose point lace was draped from a coronet of the same lace and in her bouquet she carried gardenias. (Please turn to Next Page)



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Posts and Stations

NORFOLK, VA.

28 Dec. 1945

Vice Adm. and Mrs. Patrick N. Bellinger were hosts on Saturday evening at a dinner party in honor of their daughter, Miss Patricia Bellinger, given at their quarters at the Naval Air Station. Following the dinner, the guests attended the dance at the Breezy Point Club. Covers for the party were laid for twelve.

Miss Marion Louise Saunders, whose marriage to Lt. Comdr. William Morgan Montgomery, (MC), USN, will be an interesting event of 31 Dec. was guest of honor on Monday at a buffet luncheon given by Dr. and Mrs. G. Bentley Byrd and their daughter, Mrs. William Roland Miller, Jr., at the home of Dr. Byrd. The guests included, in addition to Miss Saunders and her fiancé, members of the bridal party and out-of-town guests here for the wedding.

Capt. Robert E. Hancock, (CEC), USN, and Mrs. Hancock, who left this week for Washington where Captain Hancock was ordered to duty, were honor guests Friday afternoon at a farewell cocktail party given by the officers of the Civil Engineering Corps at the Navy Yard, and their wives. The party was held in the Warrant Officers' Mess and the guests numbered 40.

The commanding officer and the ward room officers of the USS Mississippi were hosts Friday evening at a cocktail party from 5 to 7 o'clock in the lower lounge of the Commissioned Officers' Mess at the Naval Operating Base.

Comdr. and Mrs. Lawrence Butler Wales and Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Smith have issued invitations for a supper party Sunday, 30 Dec. at 7 o'clock, in honor of their debutante daughters, Miss Elizabeth Milnes Wales and Miss Elizabeth Gray Smith. The party will be held at the home of Comdr. and Mrs. Wales on Princess Anne Road.

Lt. George Janiszewski and Lt. (jg) Bernard J. Tierney, USMC, entertained Tuesday evening at a cocktail party given on Park Avenue, Portsmouth, in honor of Miss Mary Camm Niemeyer, debutante of the season.

Capt. J. Randolph Coupland, 3rd, AUS, was host Saturday night at a dinner party given at the Norfolk Yacht and Country Club in honor of John Shipp McGann and his bride, the former Miss Eleanor Chase of Coronado, Calif.

Society

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Gloria Chavez, other buds of the winter; Miss Susan Oulahan and Mr. and Mrs. Courts Oulahan and others.

Comdr. and Mrs. Richard S. Mandelkorn were hosts at an eggnog party Thursday from six to eight o'clock, entertaining a hundred or more friends.

Miss Mary D. Allen, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frank A. Allen, Jr., was hostess at a dinner party in compliment to Miss Lucy Staton, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Adolphus Staton and Miss Nancy Wyman, daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Willard G. Wyman.

At the annual Christmas party of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Hurja, this year in compliment to Mme. Sigurd von Numers, wife of the newly appointed Counselor of the Finnish Legation, carols were sung about the mammoth and gaily decorated tree. Some Service persons there included the Under Secretary of War and Mrs. Kenneth Royal, Admiral and Mrs. James O. Richardson, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles W. Bunker, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. George Lull, Capt. and Mrs. John P. Jackson, Comdr. and Mrs. Robert Schenck, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Ennalls Waggaman, Comdr. and Mrs. Thad Brown, Jr., Comdr. Bertil Antell, and Lt. and Mrs. Shackleford Moore visiting in Washington from Dallas, Texas.

Miss Mary Davidson and her brother, Lt. Stuart Davidson, whose parents are Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Howard C. Davidson, entertained a group of young people at

dinner last night previous to the dance given for Miss Nancy Thomas.

Another holiday party was that of Lt. Col. and Mrs. C. L. Curtiss for Col. and Mrs. Eldon L. Bailey.

Capt. Charles A. Wirt, USA, is spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin B. Wirt in Chevy Chase, but will leave early in January to return to duty with the Third Army headquarters in Bamberg, Germany.

Comdr. and Mrs. Jack Frank Bowling and daughter, Katherine, came to Washington from Newport, R. I., to be with Mrs. Bowling's mother, Mrs. Richard G. Fletcher over Christmas and Mrs. and Miss Bowling will remain to make their home in the Capital while Comdr. Bowling is on sea duty.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

bouvardia and stephanotis. For her jewelry, she wore an heirloom diamond necklace.

Miss Margaret Kays, daughter of Capt. Herbert Kays, USN, a former classmate of Adm. Ingersoll, and Mrs. Kays, was the maid of honor.

Capt. William M. Kays, AUS, served as best man. Ushers included Lt. Frank B. Ingersoll, USNR, a cousin of the bride; Lt. Comdr. J. W. Sugg, USNR; Capt. Robert Ingersoll Fleming, another cousin and Chester Weaver Dennis.

Following the wedding reception at the Officers Club at Treasure Island, the couple left on their honeymoon.

They plan to reside at the Kennedy-Warren in Washington, D. C.

The bride, who made her debut in Washington, attended Holton - Arms School and is a graduate of the Washington College of Music. Last year she was a member of the faculty of the Emma Willard School in Troy, N. Y. She is a member of Tau Omicron Phi and of the Society of Sponsors of the United States Navy.

Her husband, a graduate of Georgetown University, also attended Drake University.

Col. and Mrs. Arthur B. McCormick, 20 Pilgrim Road, Marblehead, Mass., announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, 2nd Lt. Lucia A. McCormick, ANC, to Maj. Joseph D. Heck, Jr., AC, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Heck of Chataignier, La.

The bride-elect, born at Fort Williams, Me., was graduated from St. Joseph's Training School for Nurses, Kansas City, Mo., in November 1944, and entered upon active duty in January 1945. She is now attending on the island of Tinian with the 374th General Hospital.

Maj. Heck was graduated from Louisiana State University in 1936 in Civil Engineering. He entered military service in 1940, and was commissioned in the Air Corps Reserve in 1941. He is now stationed with the Headquarters, 20th Air Force on Guam.

The wedding of Miss Lucille Leslie Randall, daughter of Mrs. Albert Edward Randall, of Annapolis, Md., and the late Col. Albert Edward Randall, USMC, to Lieut. John Clayton Southerland, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Southerland of Montgomery, Ala., took place in the Naval Academy Chapel on Thursday, 15 Nov. at five o'clock.

Capt. F. A. Lash, (Ch.C.) USN, officiating at the double-ring ceremony. He was assisted by Dr. Andrew R. Bird, of the Church of the Pilgrims, Washington, D. C.

The chapel was decorated in white gladioli and candles.

Given in marriage by Comdr. Malcolm

W. Arnold, USN, (MC), the bride wore a white silk jersey gown. It had a white marquisette yolk, was embroidered in white seed pearls and had a train. Her "chapel" length veil of white tulle flowed from a halo of shirred tulle. She carried a white Bible with a white orchid and a shower of bouvardia.

The bride's sister, Miss Betty Leslie Randall was maid of honor. Other attendants were Mrs. Samuel Moncure, Mrs. Robert Trout, and Sgt. Jane Eagen. Lt. (jg) George B. Bruden was best man and the ushers were Lt. Comdr. N. N. P. Hinkamp, USN, Lt. F. N. Tully, USN, Lt. J. F. Hammerly, USNR, Midshipmen C. A. Hotchkiss, G. W. Moore and C. H. Dean.

A reception was held at the Naval Academy Officers' Club Col. Randall, the bride's father was recent commanding officer of the Marine Barracks at Philadelphia.

Miss Barbara Allen Hudnutt, daughter of Mrs. Dean Hudnutt, and the late Col. Hudnutt, USA, of New Haven was married to Major William Alton Stevens, of El Paso, Tex., 15 Dec. in the Dwight Memorial Chapel, New Haven, with a reception at the Faculty Club.

Given in marriage by her mother, the bride wore a gown of ivory faille, trimmed with a deep bertha of rose point lace, and the full skirt falling into a long train. Her finger-tip veil of tulle was held by a coronet of point lace. Her flowers were white roses, orchids and stephanotis.

Miss Phyllis Hudnutt was her sister's maid of honor. Mr. Owen C. Stevens was best man for his nephew.

The bride attended the University of Hawaii, and graduated from Hollins College.

The bride-groom, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Earl Stevens of El Paso, graduated from Brigham Young University and studied at the Graduate School of New York University. In 1943 he was a student of Chinese at the Military Intelligence School of Yale. He has recently returned from the China-Burma theatre of war, was awarded the Bronze Star and the Legion of Merit award.

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USFET Furloughs

Hq., USFET—A loophole in regulations covering U. S. furloughs for enlistees in the Regular Army was plugged recently with the announcement that such furloughs will be granted only to individuals who have spent three months in the European Theater.

Officials at U. S. Forces, European Theater, reported that replacements from the U. S. were jumping the gun on old-timers in the Theater by volunteering for the Regular Army at ports of debarkation, and in some cases even tried to return home on the same ship that brought them over.

Regulations provided that any man with 6 to 18 months' service who signed up for the Regular Army was entitled to a 30-day furlough in the States.

Officials had no estimate on the number of men who succeeded in working the system, but the tip-off came when an unusually large number of men fresh from the States walked into the recruiting office at the 3rd Reinforcement Depot at Marburg, and asked to sign up—and to go home.

European Recruiting Officer

Lt. Col. Mervyn F. Burke, former assistant recruiting officer, has been appointed Theater Recruiting Officer, it was announced at U. S. Forces, European Theater. He succeeds Col. T. J. Marnane, who has been appointed Deputy Adjutant General for the European Theater.

Ship-Shore Radio Resumed

Commercial radio communications between merchant ships and radio shore stations in the United States, banned by the Navy Department during the war for the security and safety of ships at sea, will be resumed on an unrestricted basis on 1 January 1946.

Absolute restrictions on ship-shore radio communications were relaxed after V-E Day in the Atlantic and after V-J Day for the rest of the world to permit transmission of radio messages concerning essential business of merchant ships.



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Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 595)

Warren C. Wicand, (MC) to Hospital, San Diego.

Commanders

Harold R. Badger, (AS), to Army Industrial College, Washington.
Marion T. Benbon, Jr., (MCVS), NR, to Naval Hospital, Jacksonville.
Charles F. Berg, (MC), NR, to Hospital, Bainbridge.

David S. Brown, to Commanding Officer, USS Harry B. Hubbard.

Maurice B. Brown, to Commander, LCI(L) Squadrons, Pacific.

Paul S. Burt, (SC), to 8th ND, New Orleans, La., pending assignment.

Irven H. Cammarn, (D), NR, to Commander, Escort Division 4.

Bernard A. Clarey, to Office of Public Information, Navy Dept.

Don L. Clark, (CEC), to 13th ND, Seattle, pending assignment.

Wat T. Cluverius, Jr., (D), NR, to Commanding Officer, USS Onell, DE 188.

Ernest F. Collins, (SC), NR, to Officer in Charge, Hartford, Conn.

Neale W. Curtin, (SC), NR, to Assistant to Supply Officer, Quonset Point.

James W. Davis, to Commanding Officer, USS Polana, AKA 35.

Lewis M. Davis, Jr., (CEC), to Eastern Pacific Division, San Francisco.

Fred C. Dietrich, (S), NR, 12th Naval District, San Francisco.

Frank M. Eddy, to Commanding Officer, USS Tirante, SS 420.

Thomas C. Edrington, III, to Executive Officer, USS President Hayes, APA 2.

James A. Flenniken, to Training Center, San Francisco.

Parker L. Folsom, to 12th ND, San Francisco, pending assignment.

Woodley E. Frampton, (SC), NR, to Assistant to Director, New York.

Robert I. F. Fravel, to Executive Officer, USS Vincennes, CL 60.

Edward I. Gallagher, (DE), NR, to District Medical Officer, 12th ND, San Francisco.

Robert H. Gilroy, (CD), NR, to Bremerton Group, 19th Fleet, Bremerton.

John S. Gruggel, (MC), NR, to Naval Hospital, Bethesda.

Frederick A. Gunn, to Training Center, San Francisco.

George F. Heimkamp, MC(S), NR, to home.

Thomas H. Henry, to Commanding Officer, USS Runner, SS 476.

Volmer H. S. G. Holm, (DM), NR, to 13th ND, Seattle, pending assignment.

Edward L. Holtz, (D), NR, to Commander, Escort Division 1.

John N. Hughes, to Executive Officer, Brooklyn.

Vernon A. Isaacs, (D), NR, to Commander, Escort Division 2.

Gerrard T. January, (DM), NR, to Executive Officer, USS ABSB 1.

Joseph M. Jordan, (MC), to USS Siboney, CVE 112.

Robert E. Kelly, (MC), to USS Lexington, CV 16.

Arthur A. Knapp, MC(S), NR, orders home.

James J. Kries, (FM), NR, to Production Division, Charleston.

Frederick W. Kuhn, to Commanding Officer, USS Cross, DE 448.

Clymer A. Long, (MC), NR, to Hospital, Brooklyn.

Ralph S. Lorimer, (SE), NR, to Bureau of Ships.

C. Dewitt McIver, Jr., to Training Center, San Francisco.

Charles H. Mead, (MC), NR, to Training Center, Great Lakes.

Harold S. Miropol, (MC), NR, to Separation.

William F. Morrison, to U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Thomas H. Morton, to Naval Operations.

Charlton L. Murphy, Jr., to Executive Officer, St. Thomas, V. I.

Harley K. Nauman, to Submarine School, New London.

Desmond K. O'Connor, (D), NR, to Commander, Escort Division 5.

Claudius G. Pendill, (S), NR, to Naval Base, New York, N. Y.

Leo J. Perry, (D), NR, to Commanding Officer, USS Pasig.

John C. Prosser, (MCS), NR, to Naval Air Station N. Y.

Harold R. Reiss, S(C) NR, to Electronics Officer, Seattle Group, 19th Fleet.

Edward L. Robertson, Jr., to Commanding Officer, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Evan T. Shepard, to Commanding Officer, USS Balao, SS 285.

Andrew B. Speer, (MC), NR, to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

George L. Street, III, to Navy Photo Services, Los Angeles, Calif.

James A. Thomas, to Air Officer, USS Shangri La, CV 38.

William O. Umiker, (MC), to USS Guam, CB 2.

Frederick Volbeda, (CHC), to Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.

Frederick H. Wahlig, to Commanding Officer, USS Carter Hall.

Robert H. Wanless, (D), NR, to command, Escort Division 6.

Adm. King's Report

(Following is a continuation from last week's ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the text of the report of Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King):

On 17 April, after naval bombardment and air strikes, the X Corps with two divisions landed at Malabang (on Moro Gulf in southern Mindanao) and moved overland toward Davao Gulf against light opposition. Rear Admiral A. G. Noble commanded the naval task group and Rear Admiral R. S. Riggs the cruiser force which covered the landing. Cotoabato and its airfield were secured on the next day. A novel feature of this campaign was the successful use of light landing craft on rivers leading inland. Davao Gulf was reached late in April and Davao City was captured on 4 May, followed by further extension of control along the shores of the Gulf. In the meantime, troops also advanced northward and effected a junction on 23 May with a regimental combat team which had been landed at Macajalar on the north coast on 9 May. These operations effectively sealed off enemy garrisons in the interior of the island where they could be mopped up at leisure.

The landing at Malabang was the last large amphibious assault necessary for the reconquest of the Philippines, but a number of minor landings on the small islands were required in order to eliminate their garrisons. The most important of these were: the crossing of a regimental combat team from Iloilo to Pulupandan Point on northern Negros on 29 March, to assist in clearing that island of the enemy; the landing of another at Legaspi, Luzon, on 1 April to facilitate the clearing of the Bicol Peninsula; and landings by a third such unit at Sanga Sanga in the Tawi Tawi group on 2 April and at Jolo on 8 April. Such landings were generally supported by naval gunfire, as well as by air strikes. Landings were also made at Masbate on 3 April; on Busuanga Island, lying between Mindoro and Palawan, on 9 April, and at Tagbilaran, Bohol Island, on 11 April. Bohol was the only major island in the Philippines on which we had not yet established a firm hold. From this time until the close of hostilities, most naval operations in the Philippines involved small groups transporting and covering American troops and guerrillas in shore-to-shore movements. The major units of the Seventh Fleet were occupied with the invasion of Borneo to the south.

The operations against Borneo, which began in May, were designed to deny the enemy the fruits of his conquests in the Netherlands East Indies and his use of the approaches to those areas. These included the capture of Tarakan to obtain its petroleum resources and to provide an airfield for support of the Balikpapan operation; the seizure of Brunel Bay to establish an advance fleet base and protect resources in that area, and the occupation of Balikpapan to establish naval air and logistic facilities and to conserve petroleum installations there. Vice Admiral D. B. Barbey was designated the commander of the Borneo attack force.

The first Borneo operation was directed against the island of Tarakan, approximately 185 miles southwest of Tawi Tawi, to overcome some 3,000 Japanese that were estimated to be on the island, and to develop facilities for future operations. Australian and American cruisers and destroyers began shelling the island on 27 April and continued through 1 May. At the same time the mine-sweeping group cleared the necessary approaches. Numerous neutralizing air raids had been made on airfields in the area. On 1 May the attack group under Rear Admiral Royal moved in. Units of the 9th Australian Division were landed on schedule with only small arms opposition.

In the second Borneo operation the 9th Australian Division, reinforced, was transported from Morotai to the Brunel Bay area of northern Borneo. Three separate landings were made at Labuan Island and on the mainland at Bintang and Cape Polompong. Air support was furnished by the United States Thirteenth Air Force and the Australian First Tactical Air Force. For ten days preceding the target date air strikes neutralized enemy airfields and harassed troop movements and shipping in Borneo, with emphasis on Brunel Bay targets the last three days. Mine-sweeping began on 7 June under the protection of Rear Admiral Berkey's covering force of cruisers and destroyers. The mine-sweeper Salute struck a mine and sank with many casualties.

Beginning on 9 June a distant covering group of cruisers and destroyers under Rear Admiral Riggs patrolled 50 miles west of Brunel Bay to prevent enemy surface interference.

The attack group commander was again Rear Admiral Royal. On 10 June, after an hour of heavy bombardment which caused the enemy to retreat from the beaches, the assault waves landed without opposition and moved inland against slight resistance.

When the landings had been successfully executed and one of the two Japanese cruisers in the area had been sunk off the Malay coast by a British submarine, the distant cover group was withdrawn on 11 June. Throughout the operation motor torpedo boats rendered valuable assistance strafing shore targets and patrolling the area. One

hundred twenty miles to the south at Miri-Lutung a supplementary landing was made by combined forces after a week of mine-sweeping in which 458 mines were swept.

The operations against Balikpapan were carried out under Rear Admiral Noble as commander of the attack group, and Rear Admiral Riggs as commander of the cruiser covering group. In preparation for the attack heavy air strikes had been made for a month using the Army, Navy and Australian air forces with as many as 100 sorties a day. The target date was set for 1 July. Sixteen days prior to this, mine-sweeping and underwater demolition activities began with covering fire from cruisers and destroyers. This was met with intense reaction from enemy coastal guns. Three mine-sweepers were damaged by enemy fire and three were sunk and one damaged by exploding mines. There was some doubt as to whether the target date could be met, but finally on 24 June destroyers were able to get close enough inshore to smother the enemy guns before the landing. An escort carrier group under the late Rear Admiral W. D. Sample provided day and night air cover, since land planes were based too far distant to assure their presence in the case of bad weather.

The attack force consisted of the largest number of ships used in the Southwest Pacific area since the Lingayen landings. In the cover and carrier groups were 9 cruisers (including 2 Australian and 1 Dutch), 3 escort carriers and destroyer escorts. The attack group was of comparable scale. After an intense two-hour bombardment on 1 July, the assault waves moved ashore. In spite of enemy artillery, mortar and small arms fire, seventeen assault waves landed without a single casualty. Stiffening resistance was met as the troops progressed inland and fire support was rendered by cruisers both day and night. This support continued through 7 July. A further landing at Cape Penajam was made without casualties on 5 July. There was no surface or subsurface interference with the attacking forces, and only four light harassing attacks were made by enemy planes with no damage to our ships or personnel.

While the period covered by this report witnessed no single naval operation of the size and scope of the Leyte or Lingayen landings, the numerous amphibious operations in which the Seventh Fleet participated contributed materially to the consolidation of our positions in the Philippines and the wresting of vital resources from the enemy in Borneo.

These numerous amphibious landings were conducted on short notice and in many instances were so closely spaced that for all practical purposes they were concurrent operations. Their successful completion on schedule reflects great credit on the commanders responsible for their planning and execution. In addition to the landing operations, unremitting and constantly mounting pressure was maintained on the enemy by Seventh Fleet submarines, aircraft, and motor torpedo boats, which by June had brought to a virtual standstill all enemy seaborne and coastal transport in the Southwest Pacific area.

Of equal importance with the offensive operations mentioned above were the large movements of men and supplies into the Philippines, and the extensive redeployment of men and equipment within the area in preparation for the staging of the projected landings on the Japanese home islands. The control and protection of the large number of ships employed for this task were successfully accomplished without loss from enemy action, although a considerable strain was placed on the available facilities and forces.

With the cessation of hostilities, the Commander Seventh Fleet was relieved of all responsibilities as senior naval officer in the Southwest Pacific area and with a reconstituted Seventh Fleet assigned the tasks of occupying and controlling the waters of the Yellow Sea, Gulf of Pohai, the coastal waters of China south to twenty degrees north and the navigable portion of the Yangtze River; the landing and establishing of United States Army troops in Korea, and United States

(Please turn to Page 600)

NAVAL UNIFORM DIRECTORY

The following store, officially designated by the Navy Department, carries blue overcoats; service blue uniforms; raincoats (with removable lining); aviation (winter working) uniforms for purchase by Naval Commissioned, Warrant and Petty Officers. The garments are in accordance with Naval specifications and are marked with a label stating "This label identifies a garment made and sold under authority of the U. S. Navy."

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The Cavalry School

(Continued from Page 587)

qualify enlisted men either in intelligence section duties or as specialized experts in photo interpretation or order of battle.

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Other Studies

Other courses, the scope of which are basically the same as the current ones discussed above are: Signal Communication, Motors, Horsehoers', Saddlers' and Pack courses.

In addition to the many advantages offered by the war-time procurement of the most modern training aids and improvements in teaching techniques, each class in every course will include actual examples from military history, the preponderance of them from World War II. The hundreds of detailed accounts of significant large and small engagements on file in the school, have been studied assiduously and, in many cases, will be supplemented by the personal experiences of the instructors.

Thus, with the ever-increasing crystallization of the lessons learned in World War II, the recent influx of battle-seasoned veterans from all the theaters of operation to the staff and faculty, and the wealth of modern equipment with which to work, The Cavalry School is looking forward to the most interesting and valuable series of courses in its 53-year history.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service announcements. Please notify promptly.)

Born

ANDERSON—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 15 Dec. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Arthur H. Anderson, a daughter.

BARLOW—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 20 Dec. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Paul H. Barlow, AGD, a son.

BOOTH—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 3 Dec. 1945, to Col. and Mrs. Merritt Brandon Booth, USA, a son, William Stevens Booth.

CASWELL—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 17 Dec. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Ray Caswell, QMC, a daughter.

CONKLIN—Born at St. Joseph's Hospital, Providence, R. I., 6 Dec. 1945, to Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. Conklin, a daughter, Diane Diggs Conklin, granddaughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Edward Ross Diggs, Jr., AUS and of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Conklin, and great granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. R. V. C. DeVotie, USA-Ret.

DALZELL—Born at St. Joseph's Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa., 11 Dec. 1945, to WO and Mrs. James E. Dalzell, a daughter, Mary Louise Dalzell.

DEBEVOISE—Born in the Hospital for the Women of Maryland, Baltimore, Md., 17 Dec. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Thomas Debevoise, USNR, a daughter, Barbara Debevoise.

DYSART—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 14 Dec. 1945, to M/Sgt. and Mrs. Howard S. Dysart, a son.

FLANNERY—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 14 Dec. 1945, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. William A. Flannery, a daughter.

FUESSEL—On 8 Dec. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Aloys William Fuesel, a daughter, Martha Louise.

GRANZOW—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 19 Dec. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Frank R. Granzow, Ord., a daughter.

GRIMALDI—On 7 Dec. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Gaetano Francis Grimaldi, a daughter, Sheila Marie.

HESS—On 9 Dec. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Donald James Hess, a daughter, Patricia Ann Hess.

HICKEY—On 7 Dec. 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Dan LeRoy Hickey, a daughter, Danna Lynn.

HOUGHIN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 19 Dec. 1945, to T/Sgt. and Mrs. Donald Houghin, MC, a son.

JONES—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 17 Dec. 1945, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. James R. Jones, a son.

KOEPKE—On 8 Dec. 1945, to FO and Mrs. Charles Herman Koepke, a son, Larry Gene Koepke.

LUNDQUIST—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 18 Dec. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Clarence T. Lundquist, CMP, a daughter.

McKAY—Born at Nassau Hospital, Mineola, Long Island, N. Y., 11 Dec. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. James Russell McKay, USNR, a son, David Gordon McKay.

MILLER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 19 Dec. 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Leonard Miller, a son.

NELSON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 18 Dec. 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Richard A. Nelson, SC, a daughter.

NEWHOUSE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 19 Dec. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Andrew J. Newhouse, JAGO, a daughter.

PELSUE—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 18 Dec. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Thurman A. Pelsue, a son.

RUMSEY—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 18 Dec. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. George E. Rumsey, a daughter.

SCHOFIELD—Born at Nassau Hospital, Mineola, Long Island, N. Y., recently, to Lt. and Mrs. William H. Schofield, AUS, a son, William H. Schofield, 2nd.

SEAMAN—Born at Baptist Hospital, New Orleans, La., 21 Dec. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Walter G. Seaman, AAF, a son, Walter Gaines, Jr.

SHLOSS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Eugene L. Schloss, CWS, a daughter.

STOESS—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 16 Dec. 1945, to T/Sgt. and Mrs. Ernest G. Stoess, a son.

TEMPLETON—Born at Dreannan Hospital, Stuttgart, Ark., 8 Dec. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Jack Carlyle Templeton, (SC), USN, a daughter, Isabelle Virginia Templeton.

WIDEMAN—Born at Georgetown University Hospital, 24 Dec. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Frank J. Wideman, Jr., USMC, a son, Francis James Wideman, 3d.

WILSON—Born at Franklin Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., 20 Dec. 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harold F. Wilson, AC, USA, their third son, Donald Hal Wilson.

Married

BAILEY-SNOW—Married in the First Congregational Church, Providence, R. I., 20 Dec. 1945, Miss Nancy Sackett Snow, to Lt. (jg) Henry Ravi Bailey, USNR, recently returned from duty in the Pacific.

BAKER-CARR—Married in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, 22 Dec. 1945, Miss Thelma Carr to Lt. Comdr. Halbert Z. Baker, USNR.

BETTS-SUTTON—Married recently at the Marblehead Collegiate Church, New York, N. Y., Mrs. Gabriella Garth Montague Sutton of Ashland, Ky., to Lt. Samuel Tallman Betts, USCG, of Syracuse, N. Y.

BOLLING-BIGBEE—Married in the Winfield Methodist Church, Little Rock, Ark., 17 Dec. 1945, Miss Frances Amelia Bigbee, of Little Rock, to Capt. Alexander R. Bolling, Jr., USA (USMA '43), son of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Alexander R. Bolling, USA.

BOWIE-PEACOCK—Married in Washington, New Zealand, 8 Dec. 1945, Miss Margot Theodora Peacock of that city, to Lt. Comdr. John MacGregor Bowie, USNR, of Washington, D. C.

BRISTOW-OHANNESON—Married in Christ Episcopal Church, Alameda, Calif., 14 Dec. 1945, Miss Elizabeth Janice Ohannesson to Ens. Arthur Brantly Bristow, Jr., USN.

CHAPIN-BROOKS—Married in Christ Church, New York, N. Y., 15 Dec. 1945, Miss Ruth M. Keele Brooks, to 1st Lt. Edward Dexter Chapin, FA, of Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.

CLARE-RODRIGUEZ—Married in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Malachy, Brooklyn, N. Y., 22 Dec. 1945, Miss Jean Crossa Rodriguez, of Brooklyn, to Lt. Raymond Jerome Clare, Jr., USN, (USNA '42).

COYLE-WALDMANN—Married recently in her father's quarters at Rock Island, Ill., Miss Marion Lou Waldmann, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Carl A. Waldmann, USA, to Lt. Comdr. Douglas Jay Coyle.

CROW-DANCE—Married in the Cadet Chapel, West Point, N. Y., 16 Dec. 1945, Miss Eleanor Dance, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. DuPre Rainey Dance, USA, of West Point, N. Y., to Maj. Duward Lowery Crow, USA (USMA '41).

ENGEL-FAIRMAN—Married in St. Andrew's Chapel, US Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., 15 Dec. 1945, Miss Sarah Lawrence Fairman to Ens. Wilson F. Engel, USN. Miss Fairman is the great granddaughter of the late Rear Adm. P. H. Cooper, USN, and great great niece of the late Rear Adm. W. W. Hendrickson, USN.

FARNSWORTH-LOMBARD—Married in First Parish Church, Portland, Me., 19 Dec. 1945, Miss Deborah Dickson Lombard of South Portland, Me., to Capt. Thomas Henderson Farnsworth, USA, (USMA), son of Col. and Mrs. John F. Farnsworth, USA, of Washington, D. C.

FEBEE-KEYS—Married in the chapel at Schofield Barracks, Oahu, Hawaii, 18 Dec. 1945, Lt. Mary Beth Keys, ANC, to Capt. Oscar Benson Febree, Jr., AUS.

FOSTER-BRIDEN—Married in the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., Lt. Mildred L. Briden, USNR, to Lt. George Barclay Foster, USNR.

FOSTER-O'CONNOR—Married in St. Luke's Church, Montclair, N. J., 22 Dec. 1945, Miss Isabella Noble O'Connor, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Burdett H. O'Connor, to Mr. Wilmot De Pue Foster.

FOSTER-WILLIAMS—Married in California 19 Dec. 1945, Miss Mary Lyda Williams, daughter of the late Capt. Williams, USN, and of Mrs. John Parham wife of Capt. Parham, (MC) USN, to Capt. Garrard Foster, USA, son of Mrs. Victor Foster and the late Col. Victor Foster, USA.

FREER-HALL—Married in Memorial Chapel, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., 24 Dec. 1945, Miss Marjorie Elizabeth Hall, daughter of Col. and Mrs. D. C. Hall, USA, to Lt. Charles H. Freer, USN, son of Col. and Mrs. Arden Freer, USA.

GEER-GRAYSON—Married in the Cadet Chapel, U. S. Naval Academy, West Point, N. Y., 20 Dec. 1945, Miss Elizabeth Dantzier Grayson, daughter of Col. Thomas Jackson Grayson, to Maj. William Monroe Geer, member of the faculty of economics, government and history at the U. S. Military Academy.

GRIGGS-WARREN—Married in Alexandria, Va., 15 Dec. 1945, Lt. Mary Katherine Warren, WAC to Lt. Col. John L. Griggs, AUS.

HATHAWAY-MALLOREY—Married in St. James Episcopal Church, New York, N. Y., 22 Dec. 1945, Miss Barbara Sealy Mallory, to Lt. E. Phillips Hathaway, USMCR.

HIETT-SMITH—Married in the Community Methodist Church, Arlington, Va., 22 Dec. 1945, Miss Peggy B. Smith, of Arlington, to Capt. Joseph Criswell Hiett, AUS.

HOPKINS-ELLIOTT—Married in the University of Virginia Chapel, Charlottesville, Va., 15 Dec. 1945, Miss Martha Thorne Elliott, to Lt. Allen Crosby Hopkins, USMCR.

HUMPHREYS-ISEMANN—Married in the Chapel, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., 20 Dec. 1945, Miss Mary Louise Isemann, to Lt. Comdr. Robert Lincoln Humphreys, USN, (USNA '42), son of Comdr. Lincoln Humphreys, (SC), USN.

HUNZIKER-CAMERON—Married in the Presbyterian Church, Leonia, N. J., 22 Dec. 1945, Miss Evelyn Grace Cameron to Ens. Frederick Louis Hunziker, USNR.

JEANES-PARHAM—Married in the Tabern Presbyterian Church, Petersburg, Va., 8 Dec. 1945, Miss Frances Worthington Parham, to Lt. Isaac Warner Jeanes of Villa Nova, Pa.

JENSEN-DAWKINS—Married in St. Matthew's Cathedral, Washington, D. C., 15 Dec. 1945, Miss Peggy Lou Dawkins, to Lt. Robert Kenneth Jensen, AUS.

KIBER-MOORE—Married in Huguenot Memorial Church, Pelham Manor, N. Y., 19 Dec. 1945, Miss Anne Shepard Moore, to Ens. James McGough Kiber, USNR.

KLEMMANN-CRAPO—Married in Christ Church Chapel, Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich., 1 Dec. 1945, Miss Elizabeth Wilcox Crapo, of Detroit, to Maj. Robert Byron Klemann, AAF.

LAYNE-ALLEY—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, New York, N. Y., 22 Dec. 1945, Mrs. Frances Dell Alley, to Lt. David MacGregor Layne, USNR.

LEGRAND-NYE—Married 23 Dec. 1945, in the Little Church of Fort Lincoln, Washington, D. C., Miss Undine Nye, of West Jefferson, N. C., to Capt. Harry Elwood LeGrand, AUS, of Mebane, N. C.

LUCAS-ANDERSON—Married in Oakland, Calif., 7 Dec. 1945, Miss Lesley Carroll Anderson, to Lt. Boyd Watts Lucas, Jr., USMCR. The bride is the daughter of the late Capt. Lesley B. Anderson, USN and of Mrs. Stengel wife of Capt. S. C. Stengel, (CEC), USN-Ret.

MAGUIRE-UPDEGRAVE—Married in the chapel of the U. S. Naval Hospital, New York, N. Y., 20 Dec. 1945, Miss Elizabeth Collins Updegrave, to Lt. (jg) James Irvine Maguire, USNR.

MARVIN-HONAN—Married at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 16 Dec. 1945, Miss Phillis Marie Honan, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John J. Honan, JAGD, USA, to Lt. Everett Dunbar Marvin, Jr., AAF.

McALLISTER-SHOWERS—Married in Holy Comforter Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., 20 Dec. 1945, Miss Mary Jane Showers, to FO Robert L. McAllister, AAF.

MERILL-BRATTON—Married in the post chapel, Fort Meade, Md., 5 Dec. 1945, Miss Julia Anne Bratton, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Daniel Bratton of Fort George G. Meade, Md., to Lt. Col. Claude J. Merrill, CWS.

MUNSON-RUZETTE—Married in the rectory of St. Patrick's Chapel, New York, N. Y., 20 Dec. 1945, Miss Monique Ghislaine Ruzette of Namur, Belgium, daughter of the Belgian Minister to Mexico, to Maj. Henry Lee Munson, AUS, of New York, N. Y.

PARTRIDGE-OVERTON—Married in Sanford, N. C., 8 Dec. 1945, Miss Sarah Frances Overton to 1st Lt. Alan Lyon Partridge, FA, USA, (USMA '44).

SANFORD-PROSSER—Married in St. James Episcopal Church, New York City, 21 Dec. 1945, Miss Elizabeth Woodward Prosser, of New York, to Capt. Francis Falconer Sanford, AAF of Bronxville, N. Y.

SCHARF-MINTZ—Married in New York City, 20 Dec. 1945, Miss Terry Mintz, to Maj. Arthur Scharf, AUS.

SEILER-RANKIN—Married in the U. S. Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md., 22 Dec. 1945, Miss Dorothy N. Rankin, to Comdr. Dayton Albert Seiler, USN.

SHEAN-WAINWRIGHT—Married in St. Thomas Episcopal Church, New York City, 22 Dec. 1945, Miss Caroline dePeyster Wainwright, to Ens. Edward Townsend Shean, USNR.

SNYDER-RICHARDS—Married in the post chapel, Fort McPherson, Ga., 5 Dec. 1945, Miss Margaret Ellen Richards, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Frank Richards, USA, to Lt. Col. Harry Alan Snyder, AUS, just returned from two years in the China-Burma-India theater.

STONE-MCCULLOUGH—Married in Washington, D. C., 1 Dec. 1945, Miss Helen V. McCullough, to Maj. Curtis A. Stone, AUS.

STRAUS-SMITH—Married in New York City, 23 Dec. 1945, Miss Rebecca Smith, to Lt. Nathan Straus, 3d, USNR.

TUCKER-GILLINGWATER—Married in St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., 8 Dec. 1945, Miss Emma Jane Gillingwater, to Lt. Roy Sherwood Tucker, AUS.

WILCOX-BEATTY—Married in Orlando, Fla., 22 Dec. 1945, Miss Barbara May Beatty, of New York City, to Lt. Kenneth Knight Wilcox, AAF.

Died

BAUDINOT—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 21 Dec. 1945, Brig. Gen. Truman E. Baudinot. Survived by his widow, of 308 South Doherty Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.

BONHAM—Killed in airplane crash off the coast of Florida, 18 Dec. 1945, Lt. Col. Francis H. Bonham, AAF, (USMA '43). Survived by his widow, Mrs. Sue Halslip Bonham of 249 Newcomb St., SE, Washington, D. C., by his mother, Mrs. Louise W. Bonham of 2129 Florida Ave., NW, Washington, D. C., and a brother, Lt. Col. James B. Bonham, USA.

BOSTWICK—Died in the U. S. Naval Hospital, Oakland, Calif., 21 Dec. 1945, Commo. Frank Matheson Bostwick, USN-Ret., (USNA '79), 88 years of age, the oldest retired flag officer in the Navy. Survived by two grandsons, Rear Adm. Robert B. Carney, USN and Mr. Kenneth Carney of Honolulu, T. H.; also survived by a daughter, Mrs. Bertha V. Carney of Berkeley, Calif.

BROWNELL—Died at Newport, R. I., after a long illness, Capt. Ernest H. Brownell, (CEC) USN-Ret., father of Comdr. John A. Brownell, USNR-Ret.; Mrs. Clifford K. Rathbone of Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Sherwoode A. Taffinder, wife of Vice Adm. Taffinder, USN, and of Comdr. Thomas C. Brownell, USNR. Also survived by seven grandchildren, among them Lt. Comdr. S. A. Taffinder, Jr., (SC), USN; Mrs. Kenneth Morton wife of Lt. K. Morton, USNR; Midshipman H. B. Rathbone, USN, and Cpl. J. A. Brownell, Jr., AAF.

COYLE—Killed in action in the Pacific (formerly listed as missing) 3 May 1942, Lt. Col. Harold J. Coyle, USA. Survived by a sister, Mrs. Reynolds Condon, of 4560 Connecticut Ave., NW, Washington, D. C.

DANIELS—Died in Scarsdale, N. Y., 7 Nov. 1945, Lt. Donald Vickers Daniels, USN-Ret., (USNA '31). Survived by his widow, Mrs. Daniels, of 4836 North Vassar Street, Tacoma 7, Wash.

DUCKWORTH—Died in Atlanta, Ga., 26 Dec. 1945, Col. James Wesley Duckworth, MC, USA, commanding officer of Lawson General Hospital. Surviving is his wife, Mrs. Vera Prather Duckworth.

FAIRBANKS—Killed in action about 1 March 1942, Lt. John Francis Fairbanks, Jr., USN (USNA '32), commanding officer of the USS Edsall. Survived by three sisters, Mrs. Ethel F. Reigelman of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Dora F. Riddle in California and Mrs. Leonard A. Richardson of Williamsburg, Va.

FITZ SIMMONS—Killed in action over Germany, 28 Nov. 1945, (formerly reported missing in action) 1st Lt. John B. FitzSimmons, AAF. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cavanagh, of 4514 Livingston Road, SE, Washington, D. C., and by a brother, Lt. Robert Scott FitzSimmons, AAF.

HONES—Died at Monticello, N. Y., 24 Dec. 1945, the Rev. L. William Hones, father of Col. William Hones, Inf., Fort Benning, Ga.

JACKSON—Died at his home, Valley Vista Farms, Dubois, Ind., 24 Nov. 1945, Lt. Col. Arthur A. Jackson, USA-Ret. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Margaret Jackson and two daughters, Mrs. Nelson Gritton of Louisville, Ky., and Mrs. George B. Crandall of Litchfield, Ky. Also survived by a son, 1st Lt. Arthur A. Jackson, Jr., of Monmouth, Ore. Colonel Jackson was buried in Zachary Taylor National Cemetery, Louisville, Ky.

LANGFORD—Died at his home in Ralston, N. J., 18 Dec. 1945, Lt. Col. Edward J. Langford, veteran of the Spanish-American War and of World War I.

McKINNEY—Killed in airplane crash off the coast of Florida, 18 Dec. 1945, Maj. Francis B. McKinney, AAF, (USMA '45). Survived by his widow, Mrs. Rose McCann McKinney of 2329 Ashmead Place, NW, Washington, D. C., and a number of brothers and sisters of Boston, Mass.

PACKER—Died at Dibble General Hospital, Menlo Park, Calif., 29 Nov. 1945, Col. Gouverneur Vroom Packer, USA-Ret. Survived by his wife, of Palo Alto, Calif., his sister, Miss Augusta W. Parker of Trenton, N. J., and by his step-daughter, Mrs. Arthur R. Rule, Jr., of Palo Alto.

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Births, Marriages, Deaths
(Continued from Preceding Page)

SPALDING—Died in Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 20 Dec. 1945, Col. Merrill E. Spalding, USA-Ret., (USMA '04). Survived by his widow, Mrs. Polly M. Spalding. Funeral services were held in Fort Myer Chapel and burial in Arlington National Cemetery 22 Dec.

WARREN—Died at his home at Hewlett, Long Island, N. Y., 23 Dec. 1945, Brig. Gen. Charles Elliott Warren, who served in both the Spanish-American War and World War I.

WILLIAMS—Killed in an automobile accident near Richmond, Va., 21 Dec. 1945, 2nd Lt. Guy R. Williams, Jr., AUS. Survived by his widow and an infant son.

Obituaries

General George Smith Patton, Jr., who spent more than 30 years in the service of his country died peacefully in his sleep on 21 Dec. of a blood clot which developed gangrene in his lungs and weakened his heart.

General Patton died almost a year to the day after one of the greatest military feats in history—the 75 mile plunge by his 3rd Army to the relief of the battered men of Bastogne, in last winter's Battle of the Bulge. The General's neck was broken on 9 Dec., and he suffered paralysis from the shoulders down. He was injured in a collision between a truck and a motor car in which he was going pheasant hunting.

Until the morning of 19 Dec., General Patton made very satisfactory progress. His general condition was good and he was confident he would recover. The first untoward sign was when he had difficulty raising secretions from his bronchial tubes.

At approximately 2:00 A.M. on 20 December General Patton had an acute attack of breathlessness and pallor. The attack lasted about an hour and he was relieved by medication.

News of General Patton's death brought messages of regret from President Truman, Secretary of War Patterson and General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army.

Secretary Patterson said that every American will mourn the death of General Patton. Beyond any shadow of doubt, the Secretary said, General Patton was one of the greatest soldiers our country has ever produced.

General Eisenhower said that General Patton was born to be a soldier. The Army, the Chief of Staff said, lost a brilliant figure whose name will be remembered as long as will his outstanding victories.

Mrs. Patton, who was at his side, decided immediately that the General would be buried in Europe, along the route of the powerful 3rd Army which he drove to victory.

Funeral services with full military honors for Col. Merrill E. Spalding, USA-Ret., 63, who died 20 Dec. in Walter Reed Hospital of a cerebral hemorrhage, were held in Fort Myer Chapel, 22 Dec. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

A graduate of West Point, class of 1904, Col. Spalding was with the infantry for almost 40 years and served during World Wars I and II. He resided with his wife in the Kennedy-Warren Apartments.

Col. Spalding, a native of Concordia, Kan., was on duty in the Philippines before Pearl Harbor and helped train the Fifty-seventh Infantry Regiment which fought on Bataan. During World War I he was stationed for a while in Hawaii and later in France.

In 1942, Col. Spalding was retired following a heart attack while on duty at the University of Vermont, where he was a professor of military science and tactics. Earlier he had taught at the U. S. Military Academy.

His widow, Mrs. Polly M. Spalding, is his only survivor.

Commo. Frank Matteson Bostwick, USN-Ret., who at 88 was the Navy's second oldest retired flag officer, died 20 Dec., in the U. S. Naval Hospital at Oakland, Calif.

Funeral arrangements have not been completed. Burial will be in Arlington National Cemetery, according to his grandson, Rear Adm. Robert B. Carney, USN, 4801 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., former chief of staff for Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey, USN, and now Navy representative on the Joint Pay Board.

Commodore Bostwick was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1879. He saw service on the USS Charleston in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection. He held the Spanish and Philippine campaign medals.

In 1901 as commanding officer of the USS Eagle, in the rank of commander, he selected the location and established the measured

mile off Rockland, Me., for determining the official speed of Naval vessels. He was retired in 1910.

Commodore Bostwick, born in Janesville, Wis., on 13 April 1857, had lived in California for several years. Besides Rear Admiral Carney, he is survived by another grandson, Kenneth Carney of Honolulu, and a daughter, Mrs. Bertha V. Carney, of Berkeley, Calif.

Adm. King's Report
(Continued from Page 598)

Marines in North China; the evacuation of ex-prisoners of war and internees; the support of operations of United States forces in the China Theater; the clearance of mine fields and opening of ports in the Seventh Fleet area; and the routing and protection of friendly shipping. The planning for and execution of these tasks in the initial stages were necessarily accomplished in great haste and with certain improvisations. However, the new organization has been perfected rapidly with attendant uniformly satisfactory progress.

Fast Carrier Force Pre-Invasion Operations Against Japan

After nearly three weeks of replenishment in Leyte Gulf, subsequent to their support of the Okinawa operation, the fast carrier forces of Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet, comprising the greatest mass of sea power ever assembled, proceeded northward on 1 July toward Japan. This huge armada was to complete the destruction of the Japanese fleet, conduct a pre-invasion campaign of destruction against every industry and resource contributing to Japan's ability to wage war, and maintain maximum pressure on the Japanese in order to lower their will to fight.

On 10 July the force arrived in the launching area, 170 miles southeast of Tokyo. On that day strikes were made against airfields and industrial plants in the Tokyo area; 72 planes were destroyed on the ground and extensive damage inflicted on other targets. No attempt was made to conceal the location of the fleet but, in spite of this, little enemy air opposition was encountered.

Admiral Halsey then moved north to attack northern Honshu and southern Hokkaido on 14-15 July. Aerial strikes dealt a severe blow to critical water transportation facilities between Hokkaido and Honshu, when 5 railroad ferries were sunk and 4 others damaged. Again, little air opposition was encountered by our planes. Simultaneously with these air strikes heavy units of the force shelled Kamaiishi and Muroran, causing damage to the steel mills and oil installations in those cities.

On 17 July the Third Fleet moved south and was joined by units of the British Pacific Fleet under the command of Vice Admiral Rawlings. Admiral Halsey was in over-all command and, on that day, ordered the first combined American-British bombardment of the Japanese homeland. Battleships fired 2,000 tons of shells into the coastal area north-east of Tokyo and encountered no enemy opposition during the operation.

On the following day American and British carrier-based planes struck at enemy fleet units concealed at the Yokosuka naval base in Tokyo Bay. The Nagato, one of two remaining Japanese battleships, was badly damaged. Numerous shore installations and transportation facilities were also hit.

On 24 and 25 July the combined British and American naval forces launched extensive air strikes against targets in the Inland Sea area. The planes concentrated on the major fleet units still afloat at the Kure naval base. Six major ships were badly damaged and, in all, 22 naval units totaling 258,000 tons were either sunk or put out of action, sounding the death knell of Japanese seapower. Intensive antiaircraft fire was met, and for the first time the enemy mounted aggressive, airborne opposition. A total of 113 enemy aircraft were destroyed during the two-day attack, while only 12 British and American planes were lost.

A follow-up attack was made on Kure and the Inland Sea area by the carrier-based planes on 28 July. Reconnaissance indicated that the enemy fleet units had been effectively reduced by the previous strikes, but additional bombs were dropped for good measure. Extensive damage was also done to merchant shipping and to vital shore installations, particularly railroad facilities. Strong air opposition was encountered once more, but our aircraft knocked down 21 Japanese planes airborne and destroyed 123 on the ground for a total of 144 for the day, while our forces lost 36.

On 30 July the Tokyo area was harassed for the third time in three weeks by aircraft from the fast carriers, our aircraft destroying 121 enemy planes during the day and inflicting severe damage on lighter enemy fleet units found in the region. Meanwhile, the fast battleships were shelling the port of Hamamatsu on the east coast of central Honshu, spreading havoc in that area.

For the first eight days of August the harassed Japanese homeland was given a temporary respite while Admiral Halsey's fleet was riding out a heavy typhoon. On 9 and 10 August, however, the offensive was renewed with another air attack on northern Honshu. It was known that the enemy had with-

drawn a large part of his air force to fields in this area, and the strikes were designed to destroy as many of them as possible. The plan was partially successful, for during the two days 397 enemy planes were destroyed and 320 others damaged. Almost no airborne opposition was encountered, and all but 10 of the destroyed planes were caught on the ground. The British and Americans lost only 34 planes. While these air strikes were in progress, battleships from the Third Fleet bombarded the coastal city of Kamaiishi for a second time, inflicting further heavy damage on the steel mills in the area.

Admiral Halsey's final blow was delivered against Tokyo on 13 August. Airfields and other military installations were the primary targets, with 46 planes being destroyed on the ground. The Japanese tried to get through to the surface ships, but 21 planes were shot down in the futile attempt. The strong protective screen around the fleet was too much for the fading enemy air strength.

On 15 August the order of Fleet Admiral Nimitz to "cease fire" was received too late to stop the first of the day's air strikes planned for Tokyo. It knocked 30 enemy planes out of the air and destroyed 10 more on the ground. The second strike had also been launched, but it was recalled in time; its pilots were ordered to jettison their bombs and return to their carriers.

Since 10 July the forces under Admiral Halsey's command had destroyed or damaged 148 Japanese combat planes, sunk or damaged 1,598 enemy merchant ships, destroyed 195 locomotives, and damaged 109 more. In addition, heavy blows had been struck at industrial targets and war industries effectively supplementing the bombing by B-29s. This impressive record speaks for itself and helps to explain the sudden collapse of Japan's will to resist. Naval air power, acting in close conjunction with naval surface power and Army bombers, had beaten enemy land-based airpower besides inflicting critical losses on naval ships and seriously damaging many shore targets.

Contributory Operations

Although somewhat obscured by the more spectacular amphibious assaults and carrier force operations which marked our major advances toward the Japanese homeland, there were many other vital and necessary activities which by their nature had more the form of a continuous pressure than of major individual operations against the enemy. Outstanding parts were played by the submarines (whose achievements are summarized in a later chapter), by the land-based air forces, and, to a lesser extent, by the Northern Pacific Forces.

Northern Pacific Forces

Although usually hampered by foul weather, which ran the gamut of fogs, rain, gales, snow, and floating ice fields, naval and air forces of the Northern Pacific continued to exert pressure against the Japanese-held northern Kurile Islands, posing a constant threat to the enemy's northern flank.

Army and Navy aircraft flew such searches as weather permitted, bombed and rocketed Japanese shipping and bases in the Kuriles several times each month, and maintained photographic coverage to detect any increase in enemy installations. Light naval task forces, usually consisting of 3 of the older cruisers and from 5 to 7 destroyers, bombarded coastal positions in the Kuriles once in March, once in May, twice in June, and once in July, and even penetrated the Okhotsk Sea in search of enemy shipping. On 11-12 August cruisers and destroyers commanded by Rear Admiral J. H. Brown, Jr., combining a high-speed antishipping sweep on both sides of the central and northern Kuriles with bombardments of enemy shore installations, intercepted two enemy convoys and destroyed 10 trawlers and a subchaser.

Land-Based Air Forces

With the exception of the B-29s of the Twentieth Air Force, the principal missions of land-based air forces of the Pacific Ocean Area were support of the Iwo Jima and Okinawa operations, attacks on Japanese shipping, and continued neutralization of bypassed enemy bases.

During the period of this report, the greatest expansion of land-based air forces took place in the Army's Twentieth Air Force. Airfields in the Marianas were constantly increased to accommodate greater numbers of B-29s. When Iwo Jima became available for emergency landings, greater bomb loads were carried safely, and fighter support became possible. From that time until the end of hostilities, strategic bombing against vital Japanese industries and cities was constantly stepped up, coordinating with bombing by fleet planes, and many thousands of mines were dropped in Japan's harbors and sea lanes. Destruction resulting from these raids, and the final blows dealt with two powerful atomic bombs, undoubtedly were a major factor in forcing Japanese capitulation.

Of less spectacular nature, yet also important in their effect on the war, were the operations of other land-based air forces against enemy shipping and by-passed islands in the Pacific. With the capture and development of airfields on Okinawa, Army and Marine Corps bombers and fighters of the

Tactical Air Force and Fleet Air Wings One and Eighteen were brought within easy range of the China coast, Korea, Shikoku, Kyushu, and even Honshu, and were enabled to bring Japanese shipping in these waters to a virtual stand-still. Okinawa, as did Iwo, Jima, returned rich dividends for the investment involved in its capture by hastening the war's end.

Support of the Iwo Jima and Okinawa campaigns, routine searches, and constant neutralizing attacks against the many islands of the Pacific still in the hands of enemy garrisons, were tasks which absorbed much of the time and effort of Army, Navy, and Marine land-based aviators throughout the Pacific, and were coordinated with the air operations of the fast carrier task forces in the advance toward Japan.

The last night of the war saw the first and only offensive mission carried out from Okinawa against Japan by the B-29's of the recently deployed Eighth Air Force, with their target the industrial city of Kumagaya in northern Honshu.

Anti-submarine Warfare in the Pacific

By 1 March Japanese submarines had been nearly driven out of the central Pacific by our countermeasures. Only an occasional supply or reconnaissance submarine ventured into this area. Near the beginning of March Japanese submarines were encountered near Iwo Jima, and during the Okinawa campaign the Japanese made their main submarine effort around that island. After the fall of Okinawa, most of the Japanese submarines were drawn back to the homeland to aid in the defense against our expected invasion. In addition to these anti-invasion employments, the enemy was building and using a number of cargo submarines in an attempt to supply by-passed positions. A considerable number of his submarines were also employed for antisubmarine work. Our submarines made many reports of sighting hostile periscopes and torpedo wakes. A number of German U-boats continued to operate out of Penang, even after the surrender of Germany.

In the main the Japanese submarines were ineffective, and our antisubmarine measures, bolstered by the advanced techniques used in the Atlantic, took heavy toll. In return we suffered very light losses, with the exception of the sinking—with heavy loss of life—of the heavy cruiser *INDIANAPOLIS*, probably by an enemy submarine, on 30 July. In March and April antisubmarine measures executed by screening vessels, by planes from land bases and carriers, and by regular hunter-killer groups, effectively checked the Japanese submarines and accounted for several kills. It is interesting to note that several of these kills were made by our own submarines. Through May, June, July, and August the Japanese put an increased underwater fleet around Okinawa and managed to cause some damage, including the sinking of a destroyer escort in July. For these operations the Japanese were building and operating large numbers of midget submarines and human torpedoes. It is believed that the destroyer escort mentioned above was sunk by ramming a human torpedo. The Japanese submarine effort was rapidly descending to the suicide level; but by the end of the war it was well under control, as the Japanese shipyards were taking heavy damage from the air and more escorts were being released from the Atlantic after the surrender of Germany.

THE SURRENDER AND OCCUPATION OF JAPAN

With the reduction of Okinawa in June 1945, the campaign against the Japanese Empire was concentrated on the home islands, with intensified bombing by the Army Strategic Air Force from the Marianas, a rapid acceleration of attacks by the Okinawa-based Tactical Air Force, and far-ranging air attacks and bombardments by the Third Fleet. These operations were climaxed by the employment of the atomic bomb against Hiroshima and Nagasaki and, almost simultaneously, Russia's entry into the war to open a strong three-pronged attack on Japanese forces in Manchuria and Korea.

On 14 August Japan declared her acceptance of the terms of the Potsdam Proclamation, which involved complete disarmament and surrender of all military forces and equipment as set forth by the heads of the states of Great Britain, the United States, and China. The instrument of surrender was presented to Japanese representatives by General of the Army MacArthur at Manila on 19 August 1945. This instrument provided that Commander in Chief, Army Forces, Pacific should receive the surrender of the Imperial General Headquarters, its Senior commanders, and all ground, sea air, and auxiliary forces in the main islands of Japan, minor islands adjacent thereto, Korea south of 38° North latitude, and the Philippines; whereas the Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet was designated to receive the surrender of the senior Japanese commanders and of all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces in the Japanese mandated islands, Ryukyus, Bonins, and other Pacific Islands.

For this purpose the Third and Fifth Fleets, which had heretofore been alternative organizational titles for much the same at-

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Admiral King's Report (Continued from Preceding Page)

Assemblage of ships, were now each assigned approximately equal forces and became separate entities. Correlating the fleet assignments with the various zones of responsibility assigned the various Army commands, Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet assigned naval responsibility to the Third Fleet for the zone of the Eighth Army (to the northward and eastward of a line crossing Honshu west of Yokohama and Tokyo); to the Fifth Fleet for the zone of the Sixth Army (the remainder of the Japanese home islands to the southward and westward of that line); to the Seventh Fleet for that of the XXIV Corps (Korea south of 38° North latitude), as well as any operation which might be carried out in Chinese waters; and to the Commander, North Pacific, local responsibility for northern Honshu and for Hokkaido.

Similarly, the three amphibious forces were coordinated with the respective fleets and armies; the Third Amphibious Force under the Commander Third Fleet for operations of the Eighth Army; the Fifth under the Commander Fifth Fleet for operations of the Sixth Army; and the Seventh under the Commander Seventh Fleet for operations of the XXIV Corps and of any troops which might require transportation to China. B-day (the date designated by Commander in Chief, Army Forces, Pacific for the initiation of operations) was proclaimed as 15 August 1945. At that time orders were issued to the U. S. Pacific Fleet and to other forces under the command of Fleet Admiral Nimitz to cease offensive operations against the Japanese.

On 28 August a small force of our Army Air Force technicians landed at Atsugi Airfield, 14 miles southwest of Tokyo, to prepare the way for a subsequent large-scale airborne landing and for the landing at the Yokosuka naval base of Marine and Navy units. Originally it had been planned that this preliminary air-borne force should land there personally on the 28th to discuss occupation arrangements with members of the Imperial General Staff; simultaneously, Marine and Navy units should land at the Yokosuka naval base below Tokyo, as well as at points in Sagami Bay.

The beginning of the occupation however, was delayed 48 hours by a typhoon, which also caused postponement from 31 August until 2 September of signing of the formal instrument of surrender, a copy of which Japanese emissaries had brought back from Manila. Nevertheless, on the morning of 27 August an advanced unit of the Third Fleet, guided by a group of Japanese naval officers, harbor pilots, and interpreters, and provided with maps charts, moved into Sagami Bay, which is just southwest of Tokyo Bay.

On 29 August Fleet Admiral Nimitz arrived from Guam to break his flag in the battleship South Dakota. Aboard the Missouri, Admiral Halsey, Commander Third Fleet, entered Tokyo Bay and anchored off Yokosuka naval base. The following day General MacArthur arrived at Atsugi Airfield to set up General Headquarters at Yokohama. With him came an aerial armada of troop-carrying planes. At the same time about 10,000 Marines and naval personnel landed and took possession of the Yokosuka base and neighboring fortress islands. Working toward a junction, the two forces deployed. The last day of August many American prisoners of war were freed and the area of occupation was expanded; new forces came ashore from transports, some groups reaching the outskirts of Tokyo.

The Japanese naval base of Tateyama, across the bay from Yokosuka, was occupied by marines on 1 September, as American control spread smoothly and swiftly throughout the whole area south of the capital.

The formal surrender of the Japanese Imperial Government, the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, and all Japanese and Japanese controlled armed forces wherever located, was signed on board the battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay at 0908 on 2 September 1945. General of the Army MacArthur signed as supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and Fleet Admiral Nimitz signed as representative for the United States.

Even before the formal surrender of the Japanese government, the Japanese commander of Mille Atoll in the Marshall Islands had surrendered on 22 August aboard the destroyer escort Levy, Mille being the first of the many Japanese island possessions to capitulate as a result of the Emperor's acceptance later on 31 August, on board the destroyer Bagley. Rear Admiral F. E. M. Whiting received the surrender of the Marcus Islands.

The largest-scale island surrender, however, came shortly after the senior Japanese Army and Naval officers at Truk Atoll had received word of the capitulation of the Imperial government. By the act of signing the terms of the surrender, the Commander of the 31st Imperial Japanese Army committed the following islands under his control to laying down their arms and awaiting United States occupation: Truk, Wake, the Palau, Mortlock, Mille, Ponape, Kusaie, Jaluit, Maileap, Wotje, Enderby, Mereyon, Rota and Pagan. The affixing of the signature of the Commander of the Imperial Japanese Fourth Fleet further entailed the surrender of the Japanese Navy-controlled bases of Namorik,

Nauru, and Ocean. In the case of both Army and Navy surrenders, the actual capitulation by individual islands was effectuated over a period of several days following; however their submission became only a matter of time after the Truk ceremony.

It was estimated that a total of 130,000 Japanese military personnel were involved in the Truk surrender—on Truk itself a total of 49,000 military and 9,000 civilians on Babelthup in the Palau, 27,000 military and 12,000 civilians; on Ponape 8,900; and additional large groups on Rota and Yap, with the remainder spread thinly throughout the Caroline and Marianas Islands. On 3 September the surrender of the Bonin Islands was received, and four days later the capitulation of 105,000 Japanese Army and Navy forces in some 90 islands of the Ryuku group was signed at General Stilwell's Tenth Army Headquarters on Okinawa.

Five days after the formal Japanese surrender, General of the Army MacArthur entered Tokyo, and his troops raised the United States flag over the American Embassy. It was the same flag which had flown over Washington, D. C., on 7 December 1941; which had been hoisted over Rome and Berlin; and which had been flown on the battleship Missouri while the Japanese signed their surrender there.

Our access to the Japanese homeland gave opportunity at last for securing reliable information as to conditions there, both by our own observation and by conversation with Japanese officials who no longer had the incentive or the ability to deceive either their enemies or their own people. It was at once apparent that while the damage to their cities and production centers by strategic bombing was fully as great as photographic reconnaissance had indicated, the strangulation from our less obvious but relentlessly effective surface and submarine blockade and from our carrier-based air attacks had been a decisive factor in the enemy's collapse. Their merchant marine had been reduced to a fraction of its former size; of the few remaining ships, mostly small ones, only half were still operable. Their food situation was critical, and their remaining resources in fuel and all strategic materials were not less so. It had been known that their few remaining carriers and heavy naval vessels had been damaged, but it appeared that the fury of our carrier strikes had forced them to withdraw all but a handful of men from these ships, practically abandoning them.

Never before in the history of war had there been a more convincing example of the effectiveness of sea power than when a well-armed highly efficient and undefeated army of over a million men surrendered their homeland unconditionally to the invader without even token resistance.

True, the devastation already wrought by past bombings, as well as the terrible demonstration of power by the first atomic bombs, argued nothing less for the Japanese than total extinction; yet without sea power there would have been no possession of Saipan, Iwo Jima and Okinawa from which to launch these bombings. True, the Japanese homeland might have been taken on assault in one final amphibious operation of tremendous magnitude, yet without sea power such an assault could not have been attempted.

III LOGISTICS AND BASES—PACIFIC
Before the conclusion of the war, plans were maturing for the invasion and occupation of the main Japanese islands. Two major operations were projected; the first, with the code name of "Olympic," against southern Kyushu; after consolidation there, the next—"Coronet"—into the Tokyo plain area which is the industrial heart of Japan. The amphibious parts of these operations—involving the preparation of landing beaches by mine sweeping, underwater demolition teams, bombardment and bombing; the transportation of the assault troops; and the initial landing for the establishment of firmly held beachheads—were to have been the responsibility of Fleet Admiral Nimitz.

The large-scale bombardments and bombings of the Third Fleet that began on 10 July were actually in preparation for operation "Olympic". In mid-August, as the war ended, the United States Navy had in the Pacific 90 per cent of its combatant vessels of submarine size or larger and 42 per cent of its combatant aircraft. These ships, aircraft, support auxiliaries and landing craft included:

Battleships	23
Aircraft carriers	26
Escort carriers	64
Cruisers	52
Destroyers	323
Escort vessels	298
Submarines	181
Mine craft	160
Auxiliary vessels	1,060
Large landing craft	2,783
Combat aircraft	14,847
Transport, training and utility aircraft	1,286

All six Marine divisions, or 100 per cent of the Marine Corps combat strength, were also available for Pacific operations. The "Olympic" and "Coronet" operations as planned would have been the largest amphibious operations in history. While the Third Fleet provided strategic cover and support for the amphibious forces making the invasion, the Fifth Fleet was to have executed the

amphibious phases of the invasions of Kyushu and Honshu by transporting their troops and equipment to the attack position on shore. By the application of naval force they would have established the necessary ground troops in positions favorable for further maneuvers to complete the destruction of Japanese ground forces.

In discharging its responsibilities for the amphibious phase of the Kyushu or "Olympic" operation the United States Navy would have employed 3033 combatant and noncombatant vessels of a size larger than personnel landing boats. Although the application of our sea power in its various forms proved sufficient to bring Japan to terms without the necessity of invading her home islands, the possibility of invasion on the scale contemplated indicates the amazing progress in matters of supply and support that had been made in less than four years of war.

In this evolution advance bases have played a vital role. The 1940 Navy had no properly equipped advance bases other than Pearl Harbor. More than 400 have since been established in the Atlantic and Pacific areas in order to maintain the fleet and air forces in the forward areas where there was fighting to be done. As we progressed across the Pacific, islands captured in one amphibious operation were converted into bases which became spring boards for the next advance. These bases were set up for various purposes depending upon the next operation. At first they were mainly air bases for the support of bombers and for the use of protective fighters. This gradually changed to the establishment of staging bases for the anchoring, fueling and refitting of armadas of transports and cargo ships, and for replenishing mobile support squadrons which actually accompanied the combat forces and serviced them at sea. Further advances made necessary the development of repair and refitting bases for large amphibious forces. As we progressed further and further across the Pacific, it became necessary to set up main repair bases for the maintenance, repair and servicing of larger fleet units. The first of such large bases was set up at Espiritu Santo in the New Hebrides and was followed by a main repair base at Manus in the Admiralty Islands. It was then determined that so long as ships were in condition to function in the battle line, minor battle damage and derangements should be rectified in the forward area, thus eliminating the necessity of returning ships to continental bases or even to the Hawaiian Islands.

These conditions were recognized and steps were taken to support the entire fleet in the Marianas, Philippines and Okinawa areas. A very large base, capable of supporting one third of the Pacific Fleet, was set up at Guam; another large base was established at Leyte-Samar; a third was in process of construction at Okinawa when the war ended. Each of these bases was designed to dock ships of various sizes, some being able to take ships of the heaviest tonnage. All of the bases could repair major battle damage to hull and equipment. Facilities were established ashore with piers, roads and machine shops, in large measure duplicating the type of facilities found at any of our navy yards. There was also provided the replenishment storage necessary to restock every type of vessel with fuel, ammunition and consumable supplies as well as food. The stocks currently on hand at Guam would have filled a train 120 miles long. The magnitude of the fuel supply alone is indicated by the total of 25,026,000 barrels of bulk fuel which was shipped to the Pacific in June 1945 for military purposes. At Guam alone one million gallons of aviation gas were used daily. As these bases were gradually pushed forward, assault forces were brought two to five days' steaming nearer the enemy. By proper selection of the strategic points necessary to accomplish the advance, we were able to by-pass and ignore many bases established by the Japanese which they could no longer use because of their loss of command of the sea.

But for this chain of advance bases the fleet could not have operated in the western reaches of the Pacific without the necessity for many more ships and planes than it actually had. A base to supply or repair a fleet 5,000 miles closer to the enemy multiplies the power which can be maintained constantly against him and greatly lessens the problems of supply and repair. The scope of the advance base program is indicated by the fact that the personnel assigned directly to it aggregated almost one fifth of the entire personnel of the Navy—over half a million men, including almost 200,000 Seabees. In the concluding months of the war 82 per cent of the Seabees were in the Pacific, the vast majority of them at work on bases. In the Naval Supply Depot at Guam there were 63 miles of road. At Okinawa alone there were more than fifty naval construction battalions building roads, supply areas, airfields and fleet facilities for what would have been one of the gigantic staging areas for the final invasion of Japan.

In the period covered by this report almost two million measurement tons of material were shipped in connection with the advance base program.

An essential element in the facilities of our advance bases were the floating drydocks, which were capable of receiving vessels rang-

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ing from small craft to the battleship Missouri. One hundred fifty two of these docks were produced. They proved their special value in the speed with which damaged ships could be returned to combat.

As our advance came nearer to the Japanese islands, the rear areas which had been the scene of combat operations in the earlier months were utilized for logistic support. In the South Pacific, for example, more than 400 ships were staged for the Okinawa operation. They received varied replenishment services, including the routine and emergency overhaul as required. Approximately 100,000 officers and men were staged from this area alone for the Okinawa campaign, including four Army and Marine combat divisions plus certain headquarters and corps troops and various Army and Navy service units. Concurrently with the movement of troops large quantities of combat equipment and necessary materiel were transferred forward, thus contributing automatically to the roll-up of the South Pacific area. Similarly in the Southwest Pacific area Army service troops were moved with their equipment from the New Guinea area to the Philippines in order to prepare staging facilities for the troops deployed from the European Theater. The roll-up was similarly continued and progress made in reducing our installations in Australia and New Guinea.

This vast deployment of our forces throughout the Pacific required careful planning not only at the front but also in the United States. During the last six months of the war the problem of materiel distribution became of primary importance, and throughout this period our system of logistic support had to be constantly modified to meet the rapidly changing tactical conditions. War production had shifted the emphasis from procurement to distribution; that is, while production was still of high importance, a still greater problem was that of getting well balanced materiel support to designated positions at certain fixed times. Put another way, motion not size had become the important factor. It was, nevertheless, essential in insuring the uninterrupted flow of materiel through the pipe-line of supply to our forces overseas that the reservoir within the United States which kept these pipe-lines full did not become too large. On 1 June 1945 a set of standards was of primary importance to efficient distribution of materiel within the United States and particularly on the west coast, which was our major base for the logistic support of the Pacific Fleet.

It has always been a cardinal principle of our Pacific logistic support policy that the west coast be utilized to its maximum capacity. There are two reasons for this: the source of supply must be as close to the point of requirement as possible so that inventories at advance bases may be kept to a minimum; secondly, greater utilization of shipping can be achieved by the shortest haul possible. The integration of these two elements, supply and shipping, was a major task in 1945.

When the collapse of Germany was imminent, a review in conjunction with the Army of our policy of maximum west coast utilization was necessary. It was concluded that approximately 68 per cent of the Navy's predicted logistic requirements would have to be moved from the west coast to bases in the Marianas, Philippines and Okinawa, as well as to the mobile logistic support forces—Service Squadrons Six and Ten. Bases in the Admiralties, New Guinea, and the Hawaiian Sea Frontier, since they were in non-operational areas, could be supported from the east and Gulf coasts. In May, after a joint Army-Navy study, a ceiling was set on the amount of materiel which would be shipped to the Pacific from the west coast by the Army and Navy; this ceiling was based on the estimated capacity of the six major west coast ports. By detailed study of the capacities of port facilities and supply activities, as well as a complete analysis of the types of commodities shipped by the Navy since the first of the year, Commander, Western Sea Frontier (who coordinated naval logistic matters on the west coast) reallocated the Navy's share of west coast capacity among the various ports. Estimated tonnages were set for each port, both by types of commodity and by overseas destination to be served.

In the establishment and execution of this planned employment of west coast facilities, Commander, Western Sea Frontier provided one of the major links between the distribution systems of the continental United States and Pacific Theater. Since the flow of materiel and the ships to carry it are immobilized when more ships have sailed to a destination than that destination can receive, the planned employment of west coast ports was a matter of vital concern.

This was facilitated by the expansion of the functions of the Western Sea Frontier which had taken place in November 1944 when the necessity for coastal defense had assumed relatively minor proportions. The expansion of function included placing every major activity of the three west coast naval districts under a single command, with a
(Please turn to Next Page)

New Commendation Ribbon

An Army Commendation Ribbon has been established for award to personnel receiving a commendation for meritorious service.

The ribbon, bearing white stripes and myrtle green bands, will not denote a medal but will take precedence next after the Air Medal.

A Commendation Ribbon or certificate will be awarded to recognize certain specific accomplishments which are outstanding. For periods of service, however, it will not normally be awarded for periods of less than six months. The service or accomplishment will be less than that required for award of the Legion of Merit but must be accomplished with distinction. The ribbon will show achievement of distinction of the same standard for which the Bronze Star is awarded in operations.

The award of the ribbon is retroactive, any individual who received an individual commendation for meritorious service since 7 Dec., 1941, being eligible. The retroactive award may be obtained by the individual concerned upon submission of a copy of the letter, date or period if not stated in letter, list of other awards and a statement that the commendation in question does not duplicate any other award, to one of following if the commendation was received from a major general or higher officer:

Agency or officer of origin if individual is still assigned; theater commander; major command (AAF, AGF, ASF), The Adjutant General.

It is emphasized that the term "commendation" should not be confused with the term "appreciation." Many letters of appreciation have been awarded by senior officers but would not entitle the holders to the ribbon.

FA Instructor

Maj. Ernest C. McInnis, a veteran of five major European campaigns, has been assigned as an instructor in the Department of Communication of the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill.

Two billion, one hundred million dry cells were produced for the Signal Corps during 1945 for front-line portable radio sets and other equipment.

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FINANCE

Financial Digest

Corporation bond offerings are expected to be rather light for the next few weeks, following the unprecedented bond activity of the past 18 months. Within the past year many of the leading railroads and utility companies have replaced bonds in the higher-cost categories with those of a new value bearing interest rates more in line with existing financial and business conditions. It may be late February or early March before any large number of corporate bond flotations are undertaken.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has asked Congress to raise the present \$5,000 maximum insurance coverage for savings accounts. The growth in bank accounts in the past few years, the FDIC said, has made the \$5,000 top protection inadequate. This ceiling was set in 1934, at which time the total deposits of insured commercial banks amounted to \$36 billion compared with a total of \$136 billion at the end of 1944.

The general outlook for automotive production during 1946 indicates that the output of commercial vehicles and passenger cars will probably not exceed 4.2 million during the year. During the first 12-month period of reconversion, September 1945 through August 1946, a reasonable estimate is 2.5 million trucks and cars. The 1946 estimate broken down to types of vehicles shows probable production of 3,100,000 passenger cars and 1,100,000 commercial vehicles. This estimate shows a brighter outlook in the immediate future for the output of commercial vehicles than for passenger cars. It can be safely said that this reflects the fact that commercial vehicle plants face less serious reconversion problems. Over all production for 1946 will probably be well below 1940 levels, the first year of reconversion likely approximating the total output for 1938.

Reconversion progress over the coming months may well be retarded by the growing uncertainty over the fate of the price control program, present legislation expiring next June, and the wage-price dispute. There has been hope that the establishment of fact-finding bodies to report on labor-management disputes would expedite agreements. However, opposition of union leadership to such a program may prove such expectations false. Added to this situation, Congressional action on fact-finding legislation may be deferred for a long period should committee members decide to examine the corporate tax structure to determine its possible influence in delaying strike settlements.

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MERCHANT MARINE

Merchant Marine

President Harry S. Truman in a Christmas message to Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administrator, praised highly the work done by the men of the American Merchant Marine during the war.

The President urged that the United States carry out the bold and daring plan of Franklin D. Roosevelt for a Merchant Marine of the best designed and equipped passenger and cargo ships, manned by the best trained men in the world.

"In view of the magnificent job the Merchant Marine has done," the President wrote, "the re-affirmation of that pledge is the best Christmas message we can give."

Nearly \$6,000,000 worth of marine diesel and gasoline engine equipment, parts and maintenance tools, declared surplus by the Armed Services, are now for sale, the United States Maritime Commission announced this week.

Inasmuch as the majority of these parts and tools are interchangeable for standard or stationary gas and diesel engines of all makes, this is an excellent opportunity for repair shops, mechanics, schools, state road commissions, city maintenance departments, contractors, dealers and wholesalers to purchase these parts and tools which have been practically unobtainable during the past few years, the Commission said.

Built originally for the Army Transportation Corps at a cost of approximately two and one-half million dollars, 188 new, all steel, unassembled Chrysler "Sea Mules" have been declared surplus and are now being offered for sale at less than their original cost and commensurate with present day prices, the United States Maritime Commission announced this week.

Seven cash awards and two honorable mention certificates were presented during November to employees of the United States Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration, the Central Advisory Committee announced this week.

Top award of \$50 went to George M. Paulson of the Maritime Commission and stationed at the Consolidated Steel Corporation shipyard, Wilmington, Calif. Leslie B. Lockwood, Commission employee at the Gulf Shipbuilding Corporation yard, Chickasaw, Alabama, and Miss Hazel Alverson of the Division of Information, Washington, D. C., each received \$25.

FA Det. Executive

Col. John A. McFarland, a veteran of Southwest Pacific and Alaska service, has been appointed executive of Field Artillery School Detachment at Fort Sill, Okla., succeeding Lt. Col. James B. Ward, who becomes assistant executive.

Adm. King's Report

(Continued from Preceding Page)

view to coordinating all essential matters of materiel and personnel and to eliminating activities within the Western Sea Frontier which did not contribute to the major effort.

While defensive operations became secondary, the responsibility of the Western Sea Frontier to regulate the movement of ships and aircraft through frontier waters was greatly increased. The eastern Pacific had become a network of channels for the passage of traffic to the forward areas. These channels were the most heavily traveled military highways on and above the sea. In the period covered by this report there were over 17,000 sailings of vessels large and small through the six million square miles of Western Sea Frontier waters. In the same period an average of one aircraft arrived on or departed from the west coast each fifteen minutes on the longest over-water flight lane in the world.

The substantial increase in the level of Navy materiel movement which occurred between March and July 1945 fully justified the planning for an increased west coast load which had been undertaken. Total exports, excluding aircraft, from May through July showed a 25 per cent increase over March and April shipments. Items used in the construction of new bases doubled during May and July as compared with March and April. Ammunition shipments doubled, because of the considerable expenditures during the Okinawa campaign (where 50,000 tons of 5-inch to 16-inch projectiles were fired by surface ships) and the necessity for building up a reserve for the assault upon Japan.

By the vast system thus developed the great concluding operations in the Pacific were supported. Each month in the immediate past we shipped out 600,000 long tons a month into the Pacific Ocean area. The momentum generated by this materiel operation can be imagined. The problem presented by the deceleration of this great tide of supply after V-J day can also be imagined.

The following steps taken in the days immediately after the surrender of Japan indicate the effort the Navy has made to reduce its logistic energy as rapidly as possible without damage either to the domestic economy or to the support of fleet elements still at sea. All shipments of ammunition and of advance base components were stopped except those required for occupational purposes and those specifically requested by the fleet commanders as necessary for further operations. Maintenance materiel movements overseas were subjected to careful review and reduction. Stock levels at overseas bases of provisions, clothing, equipment, medical needs, aviation requirements and spare parts items were reduced to a thirty-day minimum and a sixty-day maximum. Orders prepared in advance cancelling procurement of materials were mailed in tremendous volume from the Navy Department on the night of 14 August. All continental public works construction projects, including those actually under construction and those on which it was possible to begin construction, were carefully reviewed—projects which were not required for demobilization purposes or post-war purposes were cancelled.

(Continued Next Week)

United States Military Government supervision of the Bremen Enclave has been relinquished to the British Zone Commander, with the exception that the United States would still have Military Government authority over the City of Bremen and the dock areas of Bremerhaven including Wesermünde.

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Enlisted Retirements

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during the final 6 months of active duty.

(3) Credit for years of service would include active military service performed in the AUS, the Navy, Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard, a fraction of a year above 6 months to count as a year.

Personnel transferred to the Reserves would continue to be members of that Corps until completion of 30 years of active service including time in the Reserves, and while in the Reserves would be liable to active duty assignment.

Upon re-retirement after active duty periods, retired pay would be recomputed on the basis of added active duty.

Enlisted men retired under the provisions of the Act of 2 March 1907, but called to active duty, would when re-retired, have their pay recomputed so that their retired pay would be 75 per cent of the average annual pay, including longevity, received during the last 6 months of active enlisted service.

No back pay would accrue "for any period prior to the date of enactment of" the proposed bill.

The text of the amendment follows:

"Sec. 7. Any person who has performed active enlisted service as a member of the Regular Army during the period from 1 June 1945 to a date one hundred and twenty-one days after the approval of this Act and who shall have completed sixteen but less than twenty years of active service, may upon his own request be transferred to the Enlisted Reserve Corps and thereupon will be placed on the retired list of the Regular Army. An enlisted man so retired shall, except when on active duty, receive annual pay at the rate of one-third of the average annual enlisted base pay he was receiving for the last six months of his active enlisted service, plus all longevity pay. The pay (including longevity pay) authorized by this section shall be increased 10 per centum for any enlisted man who is credited with extraordinary heroism in line of duty: **Provided**, That the determination of the Secretary of War as to the definition of extraordinary heroism shall be final and conclusive for all purposes.

"Sec. 8. (a) Section 4 of the Act approved 6 October 1945 (Public Law 190, 79th Congress), is hereby amended to read as follows: "Sec. 4. Whenever any enlisted man of the Regular Army shall have completed twenty but less than thirty years of active service, he may upon his own request be transferred to the Enlisted Reserve Corps and thereupon be placed on the retired list of the Regular Army. An enlisted man so retired shall receive, except when on active duty, annual pay equal to 2 1/2 per centum of the average annual enlisted base pay he was receiving for the last six months of his active enlisted service multiplied by a sum equal to the sum of the number of years of his active service performed not in excess of twenty-nine years, plus all longevity pay. The pay (including longevity pay) authorized by this section shall be increased 10 per centum for any enlisted man who is credited with extraordinary heroism in line of duty or for any enlisted man having twenty or more years' active service whose character and efficiency meet such requirements as may be prescribed in regulations by the Secretary of War: **Provided**, That the determination of the Secretary of War as to the definition of extraordinary heroism shall be final and conclusive for all purposes: **Provided further**, That the total pay (including longevity pay) authorized by this section shall not exceed seventy-five per centum of the average annual enlisted pay (including longevity pay) such enlisted man was receiving for the last six months of his active enlisted service."

"(b) The number of years of service to be credited in computing the right to retirement and retired pay authorized by sections 7 or 8 of this Act, or any other provision of law providing for the retirement of an enlisted man of the Regular Army, shall include all active Federal military service performed in the Army of the United States, the Navy, the Marine Corps or the Coast Guard, or any component thereof, any fractional part of a year amounting to six months or more to be counted as a complete year.

"(c) Any enlisted man retired under the provisions of section 4 of the Act approved 6 October 1945 (Public Law 190, 79th Congress) shall, commencing the first day of the month following the effective date of this Act, receive retired pay computed as provided in section 8(a) of this Act.

"Sec. 9. Any enlisted man who is transferred to the Enlisted Reserve Corps pursuant to the provisions of sections 7 or 8 of this Act shall remain a member thereof until his active Federal military service performed prior to such transfer plus the period of his service in such Corps equals thirty years, and while a member of such Corps shall be subject to perform such periods of active duty as may now or hereafter be prescribed by law.

"Sec. 10. (a) Each enlisted man of the Regular Army retired under the provisions of sections 7 or 8 of this Act or the provisions of section 4 of the Act approved 6 October 1945

U. S. COAST GUARD

ON or about the first of January the United States Coast Guard will again be under the jurisdiction of the United States Treasury, it was learned this week.

The service, which has been under the direction of the Navy Department during the war, has achieved an outstanding record and has added new chapters to its already brilliant history.

The Coast Guard was transferred from the treasury to the Navy by an executive order of President Roosevelt on 1 Nov. 1941. Since that time the Service has participated in every major amphibious operation, supplied invasion troops, directed air-sea rescue operations, guarded ports and supervised loading of munitions.

Under the Treasury, the Coast Guard will resume its peacetime work of coastal and port patrol, aiding ships in distress and providing aids to navigation. The service also will maintain navigation aids and will perform ice patrol during the winter months.

The Coast Guard's peak wartime strength was 172,000 personnel, including

Spars. On 18 Dec., Coast Guard personnel totaled little more than 100,000 because of demobilization. Many of its ships, principally small, fast cutters, already have been decommissioned by the Navy.

When the service is transferred to the Treasury Department it will be headed by its first new commandant since June 1936. Admiral Russell R. Waesche will retire 1 Jan. and will be succeeded by Admiral Joseph F. Farley, recent chief of the Coast Guard personnel office. President Truman's nomination of Admiral Farley to become a full Admiral was approved by the Senate on 20 Dec.

Meanwhile the Service is rapidly whipping into shape its plans for added aid to the country's expanding merchant marine. It is expected that a greatly expanded staff will be necessary to carry forward the work of the peacetime Coast Guard which will be more active than at any time in its history. While the peacetime size of the service has not as yet been finally decided, it is understood that plans are underway for increasing its personnel by half again its prewar strength.

Pearl Harbor Inquiry

(Continued from Page 582)

this meant the whole fleet had put to sea; large units were known to be moving south; the remainder would be moving somewhere else—perhaps to the Marshalls-Carolines, perhaps to Hawaii. This last possibility was, he reiterated, the view of a "a good many other naval

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officers," besides himself. They agreed, further, that Admiral Stark's 27 Nov. warning covered the needs of the situation. This, patently, is an extremely strong statement on one of the principal issues of the inquiry.

There was no belief that even a fully alerted defense at Pearl Harbor could have repulsed a vigorous surprise attack without any injury to installations. War experience shows that a determined attacker, willing to take losses, can get something through even a strong defense. Expectation, however, as previously stated by both army and navy witnesses, had been that an alert defense would have served the twofold purpose of greatly reducing the damage which we ourselves actually sustained at Pearl Harbor, and of inflicting upon the Japanese raiders losses so grave as to lessen Japan's ability thereafter to prosecute the main attack against Singapore and the Dutch Indies.

Admiral Turner also noted that, as things were then, even if the Pacific fleet had not been so fearfully crippled as it was on 7 Dec., it would still have been out of the question for us to send any major relief to the Philippines. That relief, he went on, could have been extended only after we had conquered new advance bases across the Pacific and established them step by step—which is exactly what was done in the laborious course of 1942-3-4-5. And this establishment of bases was possible only after the repeated smashing of Japan's sea-power—exactly the objective to which Admiral Nimitz applied his full attention, with such admirable results.

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